

The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill

PRESS

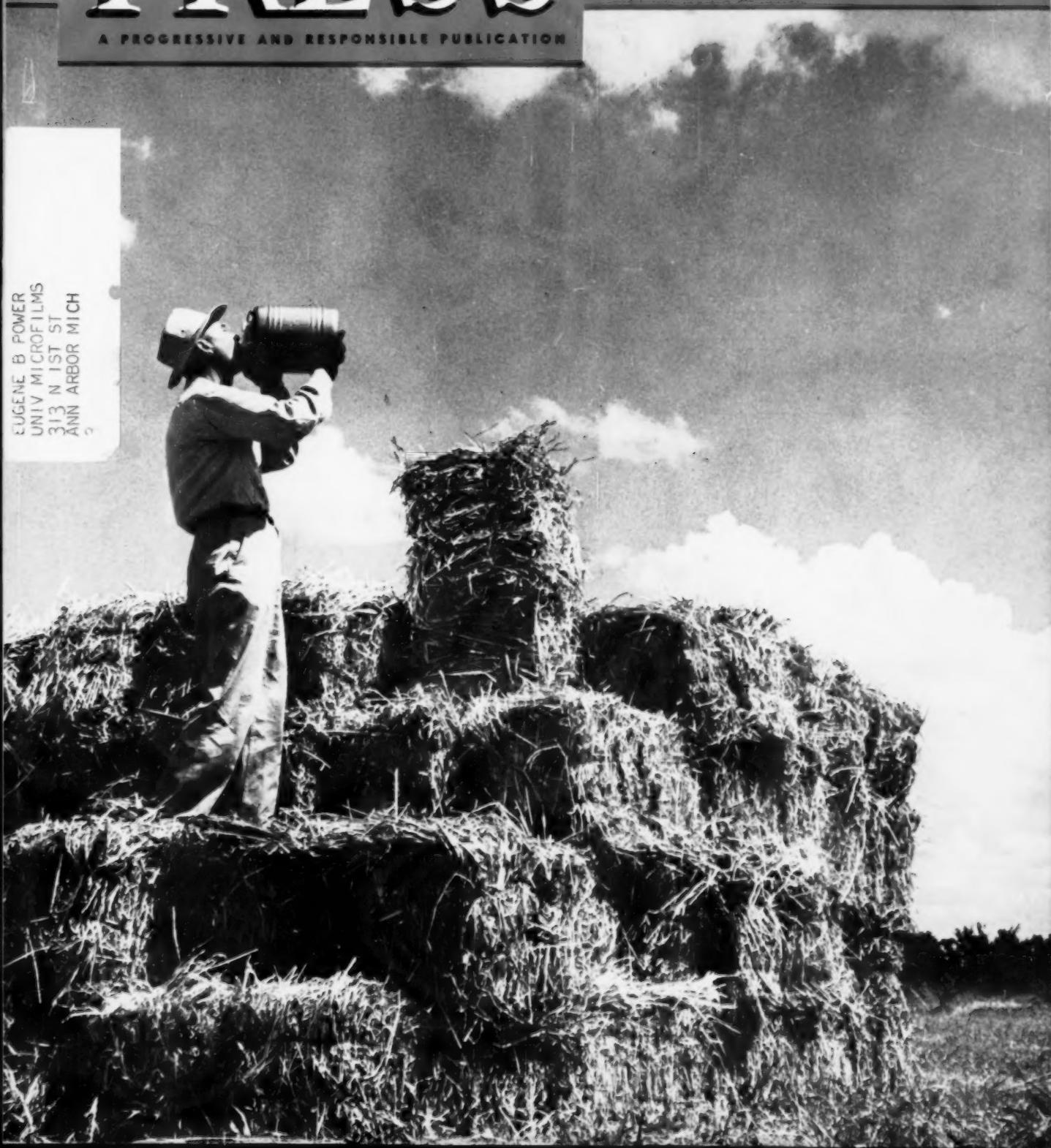
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JUNE 27, 1959



THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING
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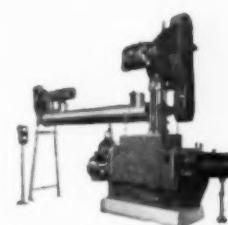
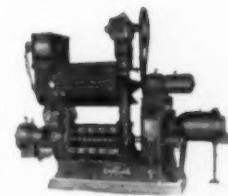
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OUR COVER PICTURE:

Champaigne was never as good as icy water from a jug—provided that you are out in a hot hayfield, with sweat and scratchy hay trickling down your back and hours more of work before dark. Looking at the fellow in our picture, we think he's too neat and clean to have worked very hard—but that water tastes good, anyway. And, come to think about it—how do we know it's water?

Photo by John Jeter

A pullman passenger left his shoes for the porter to shine. The next morning he found one black shoe and one brown and immediately rang for the porter.

"Say, what's the idea of bringing me one black shoe and one brown shoe?" he demanded.

"Well, if that don't beat all," drawled the porter. "That's the second time that's happened to me this morning."

Sign on winding highway: "These curves are different; they get more dangerous after you pass 65."

Then there was the little girl who said she got a real pearl out of an oyster. When she grew up she got a real diamond out of an old crab.

On a guided tour of the Civil War battlefields, the guide gave instance after instance in which a handful of Grays routed regiments of Blues.

"Didn't the Yankees ever win?" probed a New Yorker.

Replied the guide: "Not as long as I've been directing this tour."

First Gal: "I divorced my husband."
2nd Gal: "Oh yes, that louse; you're lucky to be rid of him."

1st Gal: "But I'm not rid of him, he acted so childish in court, the judge awarded me custody of him."

An Indian from Santa Fe was on his first visit to Los Angeles and was taken to see the fabulous Forest Lawn Cemetery.

He stood there gazing at the green lawns, shimmering ponds, gleaming statuary and he was obviously impressed. Turning to his companions he grunted, "Ugh! These palefaces—they know how to live."

After much discouragement, a young lad was selected for a part in his high school play. He came home bursting with the news.

"I've finally landed a part in our school play," he told his father. "I play the role of a man who's been married for twenty-five years."

"That's fine, son," said his father. "Next time they may give you a speaking part."

A sarcastic English Prof at a Texas college, disgusted at the poor spelling of his students, has adopted this new set of grade designations:

"A means Axceptional."

"C means Catisfactory."

"P means Phlunking."

Juvenile delinquency can be prevented with a pat on the back—provided it is administered hard enough—low enough and often enough.

When a friend commented to the doctor, "In your business, you really can't afford to make mistakes," the doctor replied, "I'll say. One time I carelessly cured a millionaire in two visits!"

There was a young Miss from Japan
Who danced on the stage with a fan.

Then came the day

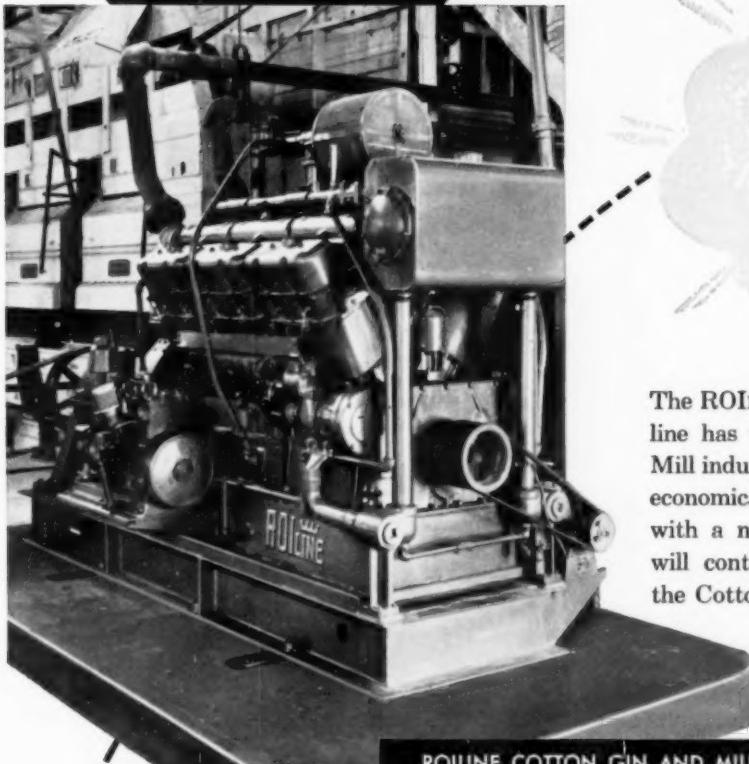
When the fan blew away

And darned if it wasn't a man!

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H-540—4½ bore x 4¼ stroke—540 cu. in. displ. (V-8).....	125 hp.

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Picking and Ginning For Quality



Photo, Courtesy The Progressive Farmer

By

HARRIS H. BARNES, Jr.,

General Farm Manager,
King & Anderson, Inc.
Clarksdale, Miss.



Photo, Courtesy Harris H. Barnes, Jr.

A GOOD COOK always is confronted with the problem of gathering together good, clean, wholesome ingredients. From there, she or he must have skill in mixing and cooking these ingredients so that the finished product is pleasing to the family or to the trade. Our goal in cotton production is the bale of quality cotton and it is like unto the finished pie or cake—the cotton must have uniformity, quality, and be consistently good in order to create a demand.

So many of us farmers are still dreaming of the good old days and have never quite realized that cotton's position has changed. We have failed to take into account the great progress made by foreign cotton production, loss of foreign cotton markets, and the advances and promotion of man made fibers.

We are still living in the world of raw cotton, wool, and raw silk and feel that the whole world is crying for a little bit of our cotton, regardless of the quality and the appearance of the package.

• **We Must Have Quality**—The time has come for all cotton producers and ginners to come out of the dream. Although there will always be some demand for cotton, we shall lose more ground unless we are able to produce for quality, gin for quality, and sell our

product in a package that is as attractive as a pack of cigarettes.

With the cotton farmer, quality must start with cultural practices. Cotton must be ginned in a grass-free condition; and this goes back to correct land preparation, use of pre-mgence chemicals, flame cultivation coupled with regular cultivations, use of late lay-by chemicals, and the selection of rich grass-free land for the cotton. There must be, too, the proper combination of cotton variety, fertilizer, and weather to make for the desired Micronaire and tensile strength.

Weather is a factor none of us farmers can control and I don't think anyone could ever find two farmers that wanted the same kind of weather. So it must be said, that the good Lord is doing a fine job with the weather and we can do our part by trying to put the water on or take it off, and one day hope that with atomic power or other means, we will be able to ward off the premature frosts and freezes that have caused decreases in yields and stained cotton, in recent years.

When cotton first opens, there is usually too much green leaf to use mechanical pickers, so we must use hand pickers if they are available at a price

that will break even with the machine picked cotton.

Hand pickers should not be allowed to go into the fields while the dew is on, as wet cotton is grief to the ginner and the cause of most poor-quality cotton. Hand pickers desire damp cotton for the weight increases; and it will pay the grower, also, to keep close watch on hand pickers for dirt, rocks, green bolls, and other objects that help to improve weights at the scales.

In this section, the majority of the hand pickers used come off the plantations themselves and are usually year round residents and members of tractor driver families. In first picking (possibly Strict Middling cotton with low hand picking rates) money will be made with hand picking. As the quality of the cotton in the fields decreases and hand picking costs rise, it becomes more profitable to use machine picking.

Chemical defoliation of cotton prior to machine picking is considered a "must" by most farmers. This is one time that the farmer must make a big decision on the timing of the application, and a time that most of us farmers wish that we could call in a group of experts to advise us. Cotton will open

(Continued on Page 33)

AROUND
THE
WORLD
WITH
OILSEEDS
AND
COTTON

With this issue, The Press starts a column of current news of cotton and oilseed developments throughout the world

that are of interest to members of the industries which The Press serves. The column will appear frequently, and always under the heading above.

- PERU EXPECTS LARGE EDIBLE FATS, OILS SUPPLIES — Peruvian imports of edible fats and oils in 1959 are forecast at 24,000 short tons, up four percent from 1958. Imports are expected to include 16,500 tons of lard, 3,300 tons of cottonseed oil, 3,200 tons of butter, and around 1,000 tons of other edible fats and oils. Imports in 1958 were 17,000 tons of lard, 3,150 tons of butter, 1,900 tons of cottonseed oil, and 950 tons of other fats and oils.

The 3,300 tons of cottonseed oil included in 1959 imports were delivered early this year as the balance of a 4,400-

ton purchase from Argentina contracted for the last half of 1958 but not all delivered last year.

- Production of edible fats and oils in 1959 is expected to be above five percent above 1958, with most of the increase in cottonseed oil. Output of edible fats and oils is gradually increasing, but not fast enough to meet consumption needs of the growing population.

- PALM OIL, PALM KERNEL EXPORTS UP ONE-THIRD — Malayan exports of palm oil in 1958 were about one third above those of 1957. Palm kernel shipments also increased about one-third.

Palm oil exports to Europe and Canada were up 45 and 67 percent respectively, while shipments to other Asian countries were off slightly. Palm Kernel exports to Europe were down one-third, while those to Japan were nearly doubled 1957 shipments.

- FINLAND'S COTTON CONSUMPTION DOWN — Finland's cotton consumption of 38,000 bales in the first seven months of the current season was down 14 percent from 44,000 bales used in the same months (August-February) last year. The lower consumption reflects slower sales of cotton goods earlier this season. However, sales increased slightly during January and February, indicating some improvement in the textile situation. Total consumption this season probably will be close to the 1957-58 level of 66,000 bales. U.S. cotton accounted for roughly one-third of total consumption, while most of the balance was Russian cotton.

- WEST GERMANY IMPORTS LESS U.S. COTTON — The U.S. share of the West Germany cotton import market declined to 19 percent during August-February of the current season, amounting to 128,000 bales. In the corresponding months of last season, U.S. cotton accounted for 480,000 bales, or 54 percent of the total. The sharply reduced imports from the U.S. were partly offset by larger imports from practically all other major suppliers. The shift away from U.S. cotton reflected the price advantages of most foreign growths.

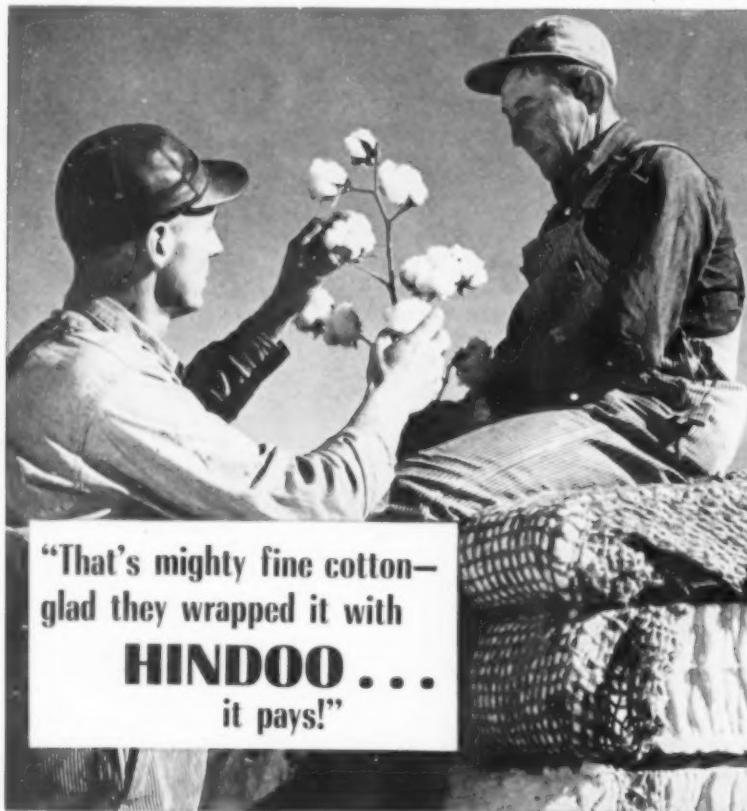
U.S. cotton accounted for 220,000 bales, or 39 percent of consumption, during August-December, this season, in contrast to 379,000 bales, or 79 percent of the total, in the same period last season.

- INDONESIAN COPRA EXPORTS UP — Indonesian copra exports of 31,500 tons in January-March were double those in the first quarter of 1958. Copra cake exports during the first quarter were 19,186 tons, a decline of one-fourth from the 1958 first quarter total.

Palm kernel exports for the first quarter of 1959 totaled 12,843 tons, an increase of three-fourths from the same period of 1958. Palm oil shipments were 17,899 tons, or about one-fifth below shipments for the same quarter of 1958.

- CANADA REDUCES SOYBEAN SUPPORT PRICE — The Canadian Minister of Agriculture has announced that 1959 Ontario soybeans would be supported at \$2 per bushel (about U.S. \$2.09) for No. 2 grade or better. This is 87 percent of the 10-year average price and 10 cents per bushel below the 1958 support price.

The Ontario Soybean Growers asked a month ago for a 1959 support of \$2.59. They reported that they received an average price of \$1.89 per bushel for their 1958 crop. Because planting weather



Bob Taylor Agricultural Photo.

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er has been favorable in Ontario, many observers believe that soybean acreage will equal that of 1958.

• GUATEMALA'S FATS, OILS SUPPLY UP — Guatemala's fats and oils supplies rose in 1958, mainly because of an estimated increase of one-fourth in cottonseed output. Sesame seed production also increased. Although many thousand tons of corozo nuts were available for harvest in 1958, production at around 3,550 tons was about the same as in previous years. No peanuts are crushed in Guatemala. The entire crop is used by confectioners or sold directly as roasted nuts.

Production of cottonseed, sesame seed, and peanuts is expected to increase slightly in 1959. No significant change is forecast for tallow and lard production. Per capita consumption of fat as such in Guatemala is very low. However, there are sources of invisible fats which increase per capita consumption significantly. Probably the major additional source of fat in the diet is avocados.

• FISH FLOUR FACTORY—Sweden has built the world's first factory to make fish flour for human food. Containing 85 percent animal protein, the dried flour is used in pastries, bread, soups, sauces and other foods.

• U. S. UNDERSOLD — Fourteen foreign countries that export cotton have underpriced U.S. lint in world markets this season, the USDA Foreign Agricultural Service reports. The countries include: Egypt, Mexico, Turkey, Peru, Pakistan, British East Africa, Nigeria, India, El Salvador and Greece, in addition to the Communist areas.

New Mexico Ginners Meet in Ruidoso

New Mexico Cotton Ginners' Association have been meeting at the Navajo Lodge in Ruidoso, for their annual convention, which will be covered fully in the July 11 issue of The Press.

The convention, which was scheduled June 25-26, featured an address by Boswell Stevens, president of the National Cotton Council, as well as panel discussions and talks on subjects of interest to the ginners. An extensive entertainment program also was planned for the delegates and their wives.

G. H. Mullins Appointed

Mariner Cole, president of the National Warehouse and Compress Association, has announced the appointment of G. H. Mullins, as chairman of the Research and Engineering Committee of the Association. Mullins, is superintendent of Calicot's warehouse and compress in Bakersfield, Calif.

Argentina To Buy From U.S.

USDA has announced an agreement with the government of Argentina to finance the purchase of \$33 million worth of U.S. farm products, under P.L. 480, which will include about 165 million pounds of soybean or cottonseed oil, valued at \$25,600,000.

Maid of Cotton Appears in Style Shows in India

Malinda Berry, 1959 Maid of Cotton, was honored at a ball attended by approximately 700 guests at the Taj Mahal Hotel in Bombay, India, on June 22.

The National Cotton Council reports that the Indian city is the fifth stop for the Stillwater, Okla., coed on a 40,000-mile tour. Purpose of the tour is to stimulate interest in cotton as a fashion fabric all around the world.

During her stay in Bombay, June 19-23, Malinda appeared in two all-cotton fashion shows. The shows were held in Birla Hall, which has a seating capacity of 1,200.

For her two-month journey abroad, Malinda chose 25 American cottons, including suits, daytime dresses, sports-wear, and cocktail and formal fashions. She also has an international wardrobe of nine authentic foreign costumes, among them an elaborate Indian sari of sheer cotton.

The first Maid of Cotton to circle the globe, her around-the-world journey is sponsored by Cotton Council International in cooperation with the Foreign Agricultural Service of USDA.

From Bombay, Malinda will fly to Bangkok and on to Tokyo, Osaka, Hong Kong, Manila, Singapore, Sydney, Brisbane, Melbourne, Honolulu, and back to the U.S. Since leaving New York June 3, she has visited Bermuda, London, Athens, and Karachi.

■ J. H. BRYSON, Dothan Oil Mill, Dothan, Ala., and MRS. BRYSON are touring Europe.

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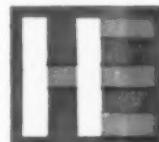
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J. D. FLEMING (on left, left picture), vice-president of the National Cottonseed Products Association, one of the convention speakers congratulates Boswell Stevens (on right, left picture), president of the National Cotton Council, also a convention speaker, as Sam McGowan, Wesson Oil & Snowdrift Mill, Cartersville, Ga.; Gene Mills, Chilean Nitrate Co., Atlanta, and T. W. Hayes, NCPA field man, look on. Enjoying a chat between sessions are (right picture, left to right) Congressman Stephen Pace, a convention speaker; A. J. Vaughan, Corinth, Miss., vice-president of Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association; J. M. Sewell, Montgomery, Ala., newly-elected vice-president of the Southeastern Association, and M. E. Williams, Dawson, Ga.

By *Southeastern Crushers*

H. M. Henry Named New President

■ **BRIGHTER** outlook predicted by C. W. Hand in keynote address; directors are elected.

A spirit of optimism pervaded the 1959 annual meeting of Southeastern Cottonseed Crushers' Association as they met in one of the South's most beautiful settings on June 14-16. Castle in the Clouds, high above the Tennessee Valley on Lookout Mountain, on the Georgia-Tennessee line, was the convention site.

M. H. Conner, Eufaula, Ala., presided, as president of the organization of cottonseed processors in Alabama, Georgia and Florida.

H. M. Henry, Augusta, Ga., vice-president, was elevated to the presidency during the final business session on Tuesday morning. J. M. Sewell II, Montgomery, Ala., was chosen as vice-president.

C. M. Scales, Atlanta, secretary, handled the convention arrangements, assisted by several committees. The host committee consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Conner, Mr. and Mrs. Henry and Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Lumpkin of Rome, Ga. J. S. Long and J. M. Sewell were co-chairmen of the program committee; and Mrs. Susan Kidd and Mrs. Reise Dosier jointly headed the ladies' luncheon committee.

• **Better Outlook**—C. W. Hand, a leader in the Southeastern cottonseed industry who this year is president of National

Cottonseed Products Association, set the keynote of optimism at the opening business session Monday morning.

The Pelham, Ga., cottonseed processor called attention to the change in the situation since this organization met a year ago:

"As a result of changes in federal law—changes that were made possible by the intensive effort of the National Association in cooperation with organizations throughout the cotton industry—Georgia and Alabama this year could plant as

much as 1,854,781 acres of cotton. This represents an increase of nearly 100 percent over the 928,000 acres planted in the two states in 1958."

This acreage, said Hand, could provide mills with sufficient cottonseed for profitable operation, provided that the operators buy raw material on a basis that is justified by the markets for products.

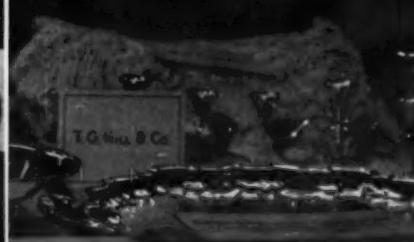
He warned, however, that the improved immediate outlook for the industry is no reason for complacency. Many problems

(Continued on Page 14)

C. W. HAND (left) president of National Cottonseed Products Association, one of the speakers at the convention, is shown with H. M. Henry, new president of the Southeastern Cottonseed Crushers' Association and M. H. Conner, outgoing president of the Association, admiring some of the gifts which the group presented to the retiring president.



NEWLY-ELECTED officers and directors of the Association held their first meeting Tuesday after the convention adjourned, with President Henry presiding.



During Joint Convention

Carolinas Crushers' Elect Officers

■ CLEMSON'S President Edwards is among speakers during meeting at Charleston.

The necessity of giving business an opportunity to make a profit was stressed by the two featured speakers at the joint convention of the North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association and South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, June 21-23. The meeting was at Hotel Fort Sumter, Charleston, S.C.

Dr. Robert C. Edwards, president, Clemson College, and D. E. Nolen, manager of sales, Charlotte District, Tennessee Coal and Iron Division, United States Steel Corp., addressed the meeting on Monday morning.

Tuesday's final business session was devoted to separate meetings of the two organizations at which officers and directors were elected and other business transacted. The associations have voted to meet jointly in 1960, at a time and place to be selected by a committee.

• Officers Elected — The South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association named George L. Hooks, Jr., of Columbia, president for the coming year. T. V. Hough of Kershaw will serve as vice-president, and Mrs. Durrett L. Williams of Columbia was re-appointed secretary-treasurer.

J. T. Wright of Raleigh was elected president of the North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association and serving with him will be G. D. Coley, Jr. of



D. E. NOLEN, left, manager of sales, Charlotte District, Tennessee Coal and Iron Division, United States Steel Corp., is shown chatting with Mrs. M. U. Hogue, secretary of North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association; H. F. Galloway, president of South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association; and Mrs. Durrett L. Williams, secretary of the South Carolina Association. Nolen was a featured speaker at the convention.

Rocky Mount, vice-president, and Mrs. M. U. Hogue of Raleigh, secretary-treasurer.

• Edwards' Address — Clemson's president, trained in textile engineering and a former textile mill executive, said that the vitality of cotton oil mills and textile mills was important to the entire

cotton industry. Their futures are tied together.

He warned other segments of cotton that oil mills can crush other seeds and textile mills can spin other fibers, and they have been and will be forced to do this unless they can get raw material at competitive prices.

"These industries," said Dr. Edwards, "have a basic allegiance to cotton. But, they must operate to the satisfaction of their stockholders and supply products that their customers want."

He mentioned the "deadening influence" of governmental policies which have permitted foreign mills to buy cotton from the backyards of U.S. mills for less than domestic mills must pay, process it and then ship finished goods to this country at lower costs than that of U.S. goods.

Foreign aid programs which encourage and finance cotton expansion abroad, governmental buying of foreign textiles and other factors combine to represent the difference between a bright outlook and a dangerously bad outlook for the cotton industry, the Clemson leader said. If these influences can be changed, he sees a brighter prospect for cotton.

• "Don't Pinch the Merchandise" — Recalling the old signs in groceries, "Don't pinch the merchandise," D. E. Nolen said that this country is unwise to permit a constant squeeze on the fruits of our industrial production.

"Less profit means less production . . . fewer tools for industry," he emphasized. "Stop pinching profits, because squeezing the fruits of production only stunts the economic tree of life."

Corporate profit in industry, Nolen explained, is what is left after all the necessary payments, except one, have been made. This one payment which must be met is the payment for the use



LOUIS UPCHURCH, president of the South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, is shown discussing cotton allotment legislation with F. H. Heidelberg, executive vice-president of the North Carolina Cotton Promotion Association. Heidelberg has been the leader in the fight in Washington to make allotment transfers more flexible, and returned to that city immediately after speaking at the Charleston meeting.



VICE-PRESIDENTS of the two Associations which held the joint convention at Charleston visited in the Fort Sumter Hotel lobby between sessions. G. D. Coley, Jr. (left), vice-president of the North Carolina Association during the past year, was re-elected to that office for another year; and G. L. Hooks, Jr. (right), who has been serving the South Carolina group as vice-president during the past year, was elevated to the presidency of that group.

of existing tools and for the addition of new ones through direct reinvestment. "When a corporation has met its payroll, provided for depreciation and federal income taxes, paid all other bills and come down to the last-line profit on the income statement, it has not yet paid one single cent for the use of the

tools that its shareholders have provided for it. Since there is nothing left but profit out of which to pay for that use, as well as for new tools, it is clear that the size of the profit determines the quantity and quality of tools that an enterprise can command."

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slogan, Nolen said "LP/MFT — Less Profit Means Fewer Tools."

- **Cotton Allotments**—F. H. Heidelberg, North Carolina Cotton Promotion Association executive, outlined the present status of efforts to make more flexible the transfer of cotton allotments, as first outlined in an article in The Press.

Heidelberg, who has led the fight for this proposal in Washington, said that the revised bill meets with the approval of U.S. Department of Agriculture and embodies the same principles as those first outlined in The Press.

Passage of such legislation is essential, the North Carolina cotton man said, and failure to do anything would be a disaster to the cotton industry and the economy of the Southeast. He strongly urged crushers of the Carolinas to support their Congressional leaders who are working in behalf of the legislation.

- **Entertainment**—A buffet supper, following a social hour, on Sunday evening opened the convention.

At noon Monday, ladies were guests at a luncheon followed by games, while many of the men golfed at Charleston Country Club. The annual banquet was held Monday evening, followed by awarding of attendance prizes and dancing.

Managing Director Named

The board of managers of the New York Produce Exchange has announced the appointment of Carl R. Berg as managing director of the Exchange.

Southeastern Crushers

(Continued from Page 11)

which confront oil mills have become more complex.

Hand listed the growth of unionism, and statutes and regulations which give labor organizations special privileges, as one of these problems. He mentioned the hearings held by the committee headed by Senator McClellan of Arkansas, and the Senator's subsequent fight against the so-called "labor reform bill," as being helpful, but expressed concern over the outlook for the type of labor legislation that is needed.

"Each member of this industry," Hand concluded, "occupies a position of considerable influence. Our first responsibility is to be informed; the Association



will provide information. Our second responsibility is to act; the Association will recommend a course of action and timing. Our third and most important re-

LADIES luncheon, which was held Monday noon, was followed by games and prizes during the afternoon.

sponsibility is to follow through. This is something only you and I can do. I am confident that you will join in this effort to preserve the system that makes our business possible."

• Stevens Lists Opportunities — Boswell Stevens, the Macon, Miss., cotton producer who is 1959 president of the National Cotton Council, also called attention to opportunities for the cotton industry to make progress.

He said that the total textile market in the U.S. is going to get a lot bigger; and, if U.S. cotton can hold its share, cotton consumption can rise by millions of bales.

Encouragement can be found, Stevens added, in the new competitive strength demonstrated in recent years by cotton and in cotton's potentials through research and promotion.

• Other Speakers—Legislative and agricultural developments dominated the talks of other speakers on the program — Stephen Pace, Americus, Ga., general counsel for Southeastern Peanut Association and a former Congressman; J. D. Fleming, Memphis, executive vice-president, National Cottonseed Products Association; and Ed Mauldin, cotton grower and ginner of Leighton, Ala.

"Cotton has been engaged in a fierce competitive war with the synthetics and the foreign cotton growers," Fleming told the meeting. "These are able adversaries and the struggle will continue into the foreseeable future. To meet this competition our cotton program must permit greater freedom on the part of the efficient farmer. We cannot continue to limit the efficient grower's opportunity to produce. Our future depends upon his ability to compete with the highly industrialized synthetics and the cheap labor of the foreign producer. You recognize this by your support of a method to permit the transfer of allotments."

The convention's business sessions ended on Tuesday morning with reports by officers and committees and the election and installation of the new officers and directors.

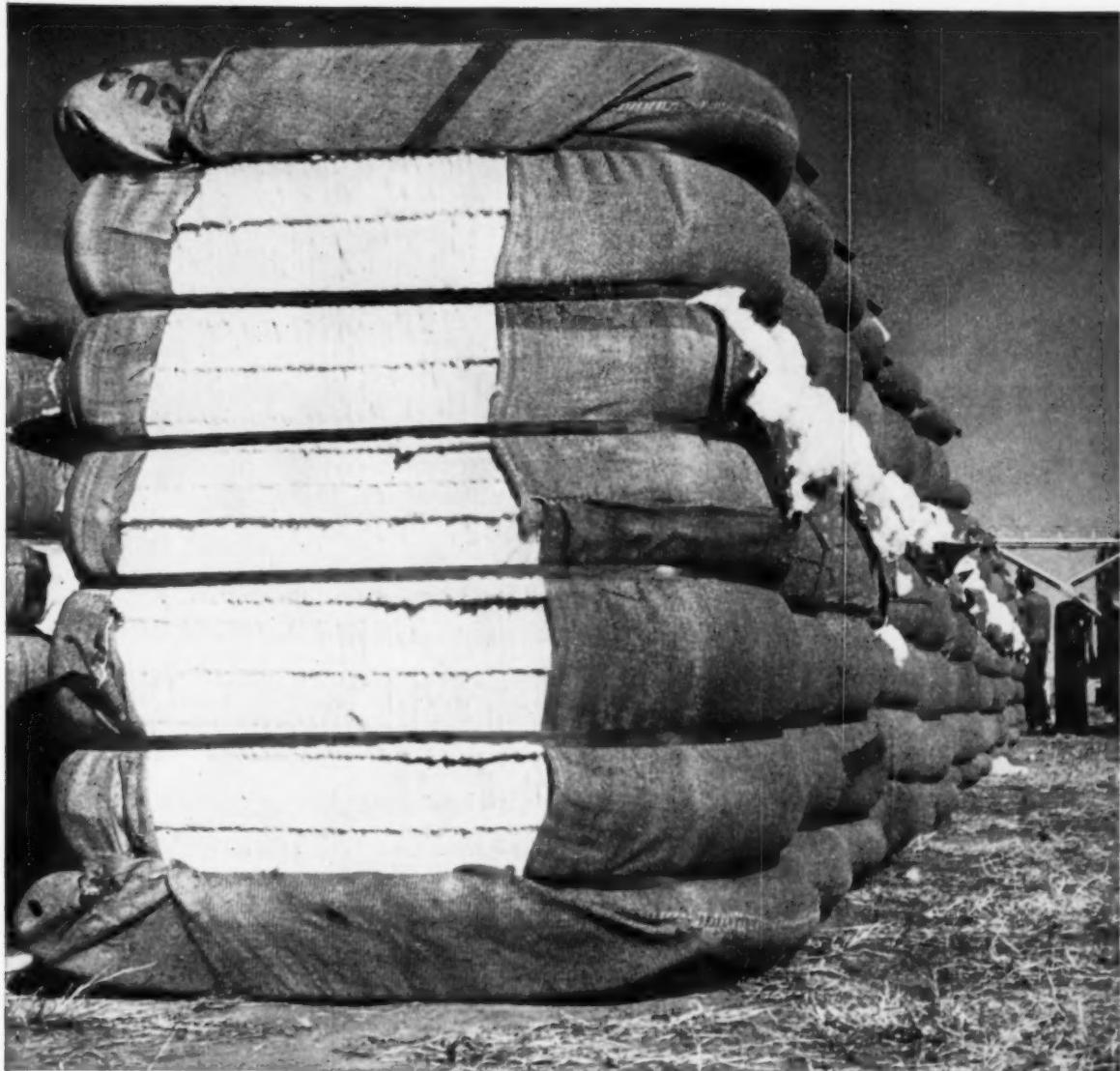
Directors elected for 1959-60 are:

Georgia—J. I. Allman, E. G. McKenzie, C. H. Lumpkin, Ken Brown, M. E. Williams and H. M. Henry.

Alabama—Rhett Bryson or J. B. Roberts; T. H. Golson; Jack Long; James V. Kidd or Jack W. Kidd; J. M. Sewell and M. H. Conner.

• Entertainment—A smorgasbord, followed by entertainment provided by college students from many countries who staff the Castle in the Clouds during their vacations, opened the convention on Sunday evening.

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During Galveston Meeting

Orville Williams Is Elected President

■ INTERNATIONAL Oil Mill Superintendents' Association pick Fort Worth for 1960 convention; Chapman heads Machinery group.

Orville Williams, Western Cottonoil Co., Abilene, has been elected president of the International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association, during the closing sessions of the group's annual convention, which was held June 21-23 at Galveston, with the Galvez Hotel as headquarters.

O. L. White, Cen-Tex Cooperative Oil Mill, Thorndale, Texas, was elected vice-president, and H. E. Wilson, Peoples Cotton Oil Co., Inc. Wharton, and A. Cecil Wamble of College Station, were re-elected secretary-treasurer, and assistant secretary-treasurer, respectively.

Sidney Switzer of Bakersfield, Calif., immediate past president, was named to the board of directors, and will serve with G. A. (Andy) Ward of Phoenix; K. B. Smith of Fresno, and O. J. Jones



ORVILLE WILLIAMS (right) was named president by the International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association during its annual convention June 21-23 at Galveston. President Williams will be assisted by (from left) A. Cecil Wamble, re-elected assistant secretary-treasurer; O. L. White, vice-president; Sidney Switzer, outgoing president, who was named to the board of directors, and H. E. Wilson, re-elected secretary-treasurer.

of Abilene, all members of last year's board of directors.

• 1960 In Fort Worth—The group voted to hold their 1960 convention in Fort Worth, with convention headquarters at the Hotel Texas.

The Oil Mill Machinery Manufacturers' and Supply Association, the organization, which serves as hosts during the Superintendents' convention, has elected J. T. Chapman of Dallas, president. During the coming year President Chapman will be assisted by Charles Reuther of Fort Worth, vice-president, and Le Roy Davidson of Lubbock, secretary-treasurer. The group met Tuesday morning.

• First Day's Meetings—W. C. Cantrell, outgoing president of the Oil Mill Machinery Manufacturers' and Supply Association, called the convention to order at the first session, when the members were welcomed by Galveston's mayor, Chapman and Williams, responded.

Switzer, retiring president of the International Association reported on his year as president, and the announcement of general committee appointments was made. Featured speakers that morning were C. B. Spencer agricultural director, Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and Paul Hewitt of Houston, who spoke on "Traps to Boiler Return." A panel discussion on the subject, "The Advantages of Adequate Cooking on Expeller and Screw Press Operations," concluded the program that morning.

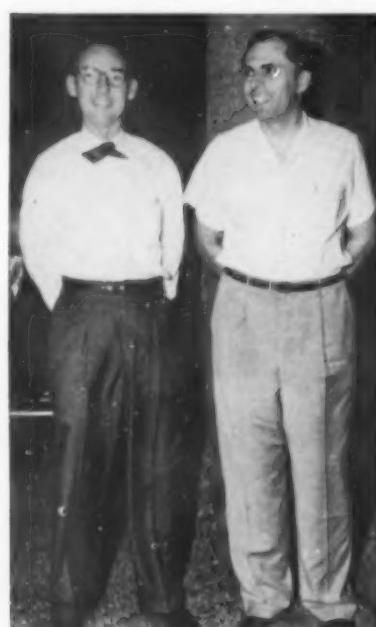
• Spencer's Talk—"Oilseed products are essential," Spencer said in reminding the group that every employee in the mill should know the value and be taught to sell the merits of the products of the mill at every contact they have with the public.

"Domestic disappearance of food fats during the first six months of the present marketing year was at a record level and up about five percent from a year ago. Growth in population accounted for part of the rise but disappearance per person was also higher. The sharpest increase in disappearance took place in shortening, though margarine, direct use of lard, and salad and cooking oils also were up," the speaker pointed out in emphasizing the importance of the superintendent's position. He predicted a bright future for those mills and superintendents who could stand up to the "brutal competition" of today's business world.

"To operate successfully, mill personnel must have the know-how, be adequately financed, have enough volume to justify the use of modern equipment and have the managerial ability to produce at a profit. If your mill can meet these specifications, a bright future is assured for you and the employees under you," Spencer said.

The afternoon session featured talks by E. B. (Dick) Free, safety engineer, Western Cottonoil Co., Abilene; Dr. E. A. Gastrock, head, Chemical Engineering and Development, USDA, New Orleans, who spoke on the eighth cottonseed clinic held at the Southern Regional Laboratory; Hugh Pennington, chemist for S. A. Camp Cotton Oil Co., Bakersfield, Calif., and J. B. Levy, sales manager, Sparkler Manufacturing Co., who spoke on the subject of filtration.

• Second Day — The election of new members opened the second day's gathering, which was followed by a report on the 1959 Short Course for Oil Mill Operators, held at Texas A&M, May 4-6, given by Dr. J. D. Lindsey. A re-



MEMBERS of the Oil Mill Machinery Manufacturers' and Supply Association elected J. T. Chapman of Dallas (not pictured) president for the new year, and Charles Reuther of Fort Worth (right) vice-president. William C. Cantrell (left) is the immediate past president of the Association. (President Chapman was late arriving the evening the pictures were taken and kicked up quite a fuss when he did come in attired in Bermuda shorts, but nothing to the fuss he kicked up, after several of the men present tossed him in the swimming pool.—Was this an opinion about Bermuda shorts, fellows?)

port on the West Coast Division meeting was presented, followed by the annual report of secretary-treasurer, Wilson, and the various committee chairmen.

• Entertainment—Several entertainment features were held during the convention, including the annual get-together the first evening, a luncheon for the ladies, and the luncheon, Tuesday, of the Twenty-Five Year Club members. The annual banquet and dance closed the convention that evening.

• Processing Widens Cottonseed Uses

IMPROVED processing techniques developed through nearly 20 years of cooperative research have widened markets for cottonseed meal by extending its use as a high-protein feed for poultry and swine, USDA reports.

Prior to 1947, use of cottonseed meal for livestock rations was limited largely to cattle because it contained gossypol, a pigment that is toxic to poultry and swine.

Although variable from year to year, the new market for cottonseed meal has been estimated by USDA to have reached 300,000 tons annually in recent years. Largest market for the improved cottonseed meal at the present time is in California where, in 1958, an estimated 200,000 tons went into poultry rations.

Even when fed to laying hens at low, non-toxic levels, gossypol in unimproved cottonseed caused egg yolk discoloration. The improved cottonseed meals, however, can be fed at levels up to 10 percent of the total diet of hens with no adverse effect on the yolks of eggs produced for the fresh egg market.

USDA's Agricultural Research Service began work early in the 1940's to improve cottonseed meal. Studies of the chemical and physical properties of cottonseed and of the pigment glands containing gossypol gave scientists of the ARS Southern Utilization Research and Development Division, New Orleans, an

understanding of the role played by gossypol and laid the groundwork for producing cottonseed meal with a low gossypol content.

The amount of free gossypol in cottonseed meal is influenced by conditions of processing the seed and the variety of cotton. Moist cooking, for example, aided in the production of meals low in free gossypol. However, research demonstrated that meals cooked at high temperatures were often not only low in free gossypol, but also in protein quality, because of the effect of high heat on essential amino acids.

Further study indicated that the glands containing gossypol could be ruptured during processing by several means, and a large part of the freed toxic material could be inactivated at much lower temperatures than was previously thought possible. Low processing temperatures favor high protein quality in the meal.

The National Cottonseed Products Association, state experiment stations, and industry have cooperated in large-scale studies to evaluate and establish the proper conditions for commercial production of improved cottonseed meal. However, achievements to date do not complete the research required to realize the full feeding potential of cottonseed meals.

Scientists at the Southern Laboratory are now working to devise commercial processing techniques that will preserve the original quality of the cottonseed protein, and to solve other problems connected with the feeding of cottonseed meal to swine and poultry.

Western Cotton Growers To Have Elections

Members of the Western Cotton Growers' Association have received ballots for the election of directors, and voting on increasing the membership of the board of directors from eight to 15. Certain changes in the by-laws also were to be considered in this election.

1959's "First Bale" Has Two Claimants

TWO CLAIMS to the first bale of cotton ginned in the 1959 season have reached the office of The Press. We present them both here, for our readers.—EDITOR.

California:

The Fresno Cotton Exchange reports what is believed to be the first bale of cotton ginned in the 1959-60 season, has been produced in the Imperial Valley. The Exchange stated that the bale was processed June 17, at the Producers' Cotton Oil Co.'s Coachella Valley Gin at nearby Thermal in the Imperial Valley.

The bale, which weighed 461 pounds and was graded strict middling, 1-1/16 inch, was grown on the Grower Fertile Acres Ranch by the Harboe Management Service. Farm superintendent is Harold Ensley; A. R. Salvador is the gin manager, and Charles Barber ginned the bale.

Proceeds from the sale of the first bale will be donated to the local Boy Scouts troups.

Texas:

The nation's first bale of new crop cotton for 1959 was ginned in the Texas Lower Rio Grande Valley, June 21, with the grower due to receive a \$2,500 prize, according to the Cotton Committee of the Harlingen Chamber of Commerce.

Jack Armstrong, veteran farmer from near Mission in Hidalgo County, was the grower. The bale weighed 469 pounds and graded middling bright with 1-1/16 inch staple.

The first bale officially opens Cotton Week celebrations in the Valley, which includes various celebrations, the naming of the Cotton Queen, and the auctioning of the first bale.

It arrived one day later than last year's first bale grown by W. S. Gandy of Robstown on his farm near Rio Hondo in Cameron County.

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• Texas Tech Hosts For Workshop

ALL PHASES of cotton gin mechanical and management problems were studied by South Plains ginners attending a special short course at Texas Tech, June 15-26.

Some 20 cotton gin personnel participated in the two-week workshop sponsored by the Texas Tech engineering department.

Backing the Tech short course were nine gin machinery and supply companies that have contributed or made a loan of equipment valued at approximately \$50,000, Joe Jones, Tech gin engineering instructor, said.

They included Hardwicke-Etter Gin Co., Continental Gin Co., The Murray Co. of Texas, Lummus Cotton Gin Co., John E. Mitchell Co., Anderson Bigham Sheet Metal Works, Bigham Gin Supply Co., Lubbock Electric Co. and Southwestern Public Service. The equipment will also be used by Tech gin engineering classes next year.

Lectures by authorities in management, agriculture and gin mechanics were held each morning during the short course. Afternoon sessions were devoted to training sessions by ginning equipment manufacturers and tours of cotton gins in the Lubbock area.

Roy Forkner, Lubbock, ginner and past president of the Texas Cotton Ginner's Association opened the workshop, when the group heard C. B. Spencer, agriculture director of Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, Dallas, and Alf Pendle-



Texas Tech Photo.

PREPARING and uncrating gin equipment for the Cotton Gin workshop held at Texas Tech are (left to right) Joe Jones, Tech gin engineering instructor; Howard Fleming, gin engineering student from Friona, and Durwood Blagraves of Big Springs. Gin operators from throughout West Texas enrolled in the two-week Tech course.

ton, USDA, ginning specialist from Dallas. Continental Gin Co. sponsored a training session that afternoon.

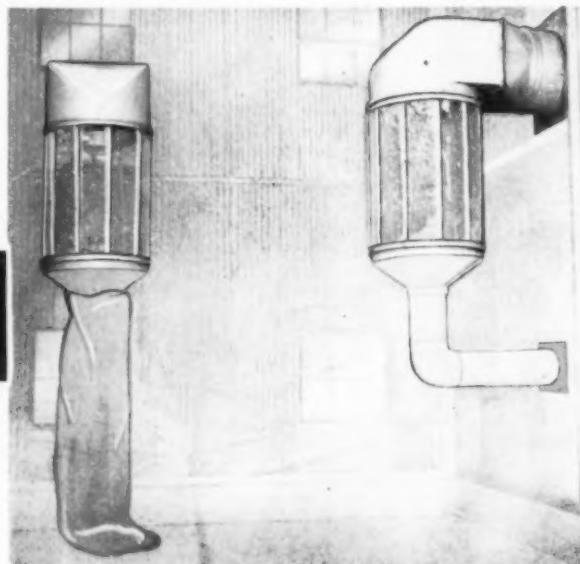
Others who lectured during the two-week course were: Fred Elliott, Extension

cotton specialist, College Station; L. E. Parson, Tech textile engineering department; Bill Powers, Tech textile engineering; Charles M. Merkel, USDA ginning laboratory, Stoneville, Miss.;

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Dr. F. L. Mize, Tech management department head.

Jack Towery, Moss-Gordin Lint Cleaner Co.; Raymond K. Flego and Roy Whitt, Tech textile engineering department; Clarence Leonard, USDA physicist at Mesilla Park, N.M.; Sam Jackson, Lubbock manufacturer; V. L. Stedronsky, USDA ginning lab, Mesilla Park, N.M.; Al Hopson of the John E. Mitchell Co., Dallas; Hoyle Moss, Moss-Gordin Co. of Lubbock.

Roger Owens, Southwestern Public Service of Amarillo; Bill Bonney, General Electric gin engineer; Roy L. James, Southwestern Public Service of Lubbock; Verlon Bigham, Bigham Gin Supply of Lubbock; E. S. Bartmess, Lab Quip Co. of Shreveport, La.; Wayne Jennings, Power Sales engineer for Southwestern Public Service; Paul Bush, Lubbock Electric Co.; Jack Brown of M.B. McKee Co., Lubbock; Dr. Richard A. Dudek, Tech industrial engineering department head.

W. L. Jenkins, Tech industrial engineering department; Aubrey J. Connally of Employers Casualty Co., Lubbock; Vernon Moore of the National Cotton Council, Memphis, Tenn.; Jack Howell of Western Cottontail Co. of Lubbock; Wimer Smith, New Home, ginner, and Dr. Gerald Thomas, Tech agriculture school dean.

■ **IRA L. WILLIAMS**, head of the engineering department at Texas Tech, Lubbock, Mrs. Williams, and their daughter Rowena, are enroute to La Lima, Honduras, where they will attend the wedding of their son, and brother, July 3. Williams also will take extended tours into the interior of Honduras to study irrigation practices.

● Penalty Rates Set on "Excess" Cotton

MARKETING quota penalty rates on "excess" cotton of the 1959 crops of Upland and extra long staple cotton have been announced by USDA. The penalty rate on Upland cotton is 19.1 cents per pound, and the penalty rate on extra long staple cotton is 40.9 cents per pound.

Controlling legislation directs that the marketing quota penalty rate for Upland cotton be 50 percent of the parity price per pound of cotton effective as of June 15 of the calendar year in which the cotton is produced. The parity price for Upland cotton as of June 15, 1959, was 38.18 cents per pound.

Legislation also provides that the penalty rate on extra long staple cotton be the higher of 50 percent of the parity price or 50 percent of the support price for this type of cotton as of June 15. The parity price for extra long staple cotton as of June 15, 1959, was 81.90 cents per pound. Since 50 percent of the parity price is higher than 50 percent of the support price, the applicable penalty rate for 1959 crop extra long staple cotton is 40.9 cents per pound (which is 50 percent of the June 15 parity price.)

Growers approved marketing quotas for the 1959 crops of Upland and extra long staple cotton in referendums on Dec. 15, 1958.

When cotton marketing quotas are in effect, a farmer who does not comply with the cotton acreage allotment established for the kind of cotton grown on his farm is subject to a penalty on his farm marketing excess. The cotton crop

from the farm is also ineligible for price support under CCC programs. Each type of cotton is treated independently. Upland cotton cannot be substituted for extra long staple cotton or vice versa.

Calcot's Annual Meeting Is Set for June 30

Calcot, Ltd., Bakersfield, Calif., has scheduled its annual meeting for Tuesday, June 30 at Mooney's Grove Park, near Visalia. Gin managers, Otis T. Page of Clovis Sanger, Roscoe Honeycutt of Tule River, and Dick Huth of Visalia, are in charge of arrangements for the meeting.

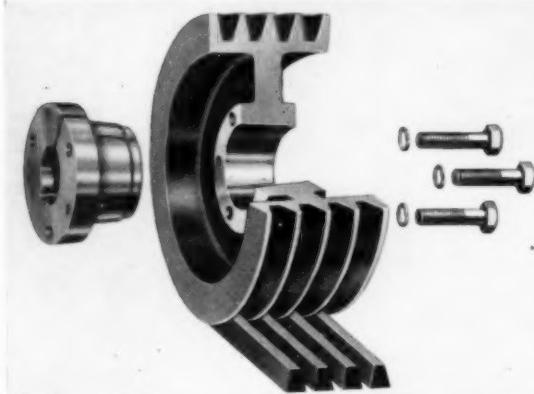
Two contests have been arranged for this years meeting, one for the men attending will test their cotton classing skill, and one for the ladies testing their knowledge of cotton in a "Pick the Cotton Materials," contest.

Registration will begin at 10 a.m. with a barbecue at noon, and the business meeting at 2 p.m., when the election of the directors will be announced.

Meeting Called To Discuss Loan, Purchase Program

Ginners, cotton growers and others interested will meet June 30 in Columbia, S.C., to discuss the 1959 cotton loan and purchase program. Agriculture Commissioner William L. Harrelson called the meeting to clear up confusion over the program.

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SPECIAL—4-80 F3 Continental airblast outfit complete with steel building, simplex steel press, 4X feeders, trough-type drier, 4-drum airline and impact cleaners, seed scales and electric power. Ginned less than 15,000 bales. First class condition throughout. Priced for quick sales at 27,500.—James C. Mann, Phone 4931, Conyers, Ga.

FOR SALE—One Paragon all-steel press, EJ trumper, triplex pump, base tank and cover—\$5,750.—James C. Mann, Phone 4931, Conyers, Ga.

FOR SALE—Four Continental individual-type lint cleaners with valves. In good condition—Bargain.—P. O. Box 621, West Memphis, Arkansas.

SOIL BANK VICTIMS—Modern gin machinery in Eastern States for sale. Contact me regarding used machinery or complete gin plants.—James C. Mann, Phone: 4931, Conyers, Ga.

CONTINENTAL D.F.B. LINT CLEANER for sale complete with motors. Substantial discount.—Quentin Adams Gin, RFD 2, Temple, Texas.

FOR SALE—5-66 Thermex feeders with hot air manifold. Equipment in excellent condition. Lockney Gin Co., Lockney, Texas. Lester Carter, mgr., Phone OL 4-3388.

FOR SALE—Priced for quick sale, Continental DFB lint cleaner complete, less motors. Excellent condition. P.O. Box 621, West Memphis Arkansas.

FOR SALE—5-80 saw gin, best location in Central Texas. All-steel machinery, Lummus comber, double bar machines, double drying, 40' x 112' building. Nearest gin 8 miles, all black land, good cotton acreage.—Jim Krumnow Gin, Otto, Texas.

FOR SALE—One 5-80 Continental distributor; one 24-shelf Hardwicke-Etter tower, fan and heater; one 12-cylinder, V-belt Hardwicke-Etter steel cleaner on steel platform; 1-22' 9" screw elevator; 2-90" diameter dust collectors; 1-75 h.p. Allis-Chalmers natural gas power unit; several fans, 20" to 50"; one enclosed, V-belt Continental triplex pump on sliding rails; 5-66" double-decked, V-belt standard Mitchell.—Doyle K. Stacy, Phone SA 7-3258, Box 7, Allen, Texas.

FOR SALE—5 Murray "Combing" lint cleaners with valves.—Sebastian Cotton & Grain Company, Sebastian, Texas.

FOR SALE—One Moss-Gordin Cleanmaster; 1-52" Stacy separator; 5-60" Standard Mitchell feeders with cleaning cylinders on back, good condition; 5-80 Murray stands; 4-80 Lummus stands; 1-10 Howe scales. Located Johnson County.—Bert M. Davenport, c/o Ringgold Hotel, Rio Grande City, Texas.

BENSON VICTIM—Steel down-packing long box press, ram, packer, and press pump. Real bargain.—James Bowlin, Phone SWIFT 7-4981, La Feria, Texas.

COMPLETE GIN FOR SALE—to be moved. 4-80 Lummus gins, Mitchell feeders, Murray press, etc.—W. A. Posey, P. O. Box 215, Wortham, Texas. Phone RO 5-3392.

Used Equipment For Sale

14' Murray Bur Machines, each	3,000
18" Murray Hull Vacuum	150
72" Continental Separator	650
Horizontal Murray Press Pump	850
Vertical Continental Press Pump	850
80-Saw Murray Motor Suction	800
Murray Stands, each	900
28" Phelps Fan	70
22" Claridge Fan	95
22" Murray Fan	150
30" Continental Double Fan	275
30" Continental Multi-blade Single Fan	210
40" Continental Fan	290
40" Claridge Fan	225
Continental Ram & Casing	850
1—Stevens-Adamson 24" Box Car Loader, complete with 3 h.p. Single Phase Motor, mounted on wheels, as is	750
1—Link Belt Automatic Power Shovel, Single Unit, complete with Swivel Sheaves and less Electric Motor	300

NEW EQUIPMENT: 1 Atteberry No. 1, Standard Cottonseed Sterilizer with natural gas burner, complete with Feeder Hopper.

Power Units—Electric Motors

1/2 h.p., 3 ph., 1750 RPM	20
3/4 h.p., 3 ph.	30
1 h.p., 3 ph., 1720 RPM	45
3 h.p. Single Phase	120
5 h.p., 3 ph., 1725 RPM	95
10 h.p., 3 ph., 180 RPM	300

Engines

Le Roil D-1000, 100 h.p.	650
GMC 111, 130 h.p. Diesel	1,750

Wonder State Mfg. Co. PARAGOULD, ARK.

FOR SALE—Sunshine gin buildings, machinery and land. Will sell machinery and buildings separately.—R. C. Roberts, Box 309, McKinney, Texas. Phone Linden 2-4433.

FOR SALE—One Moss Cleanmaster with motors, two years old. In good condition.—P. O. Box 1, Dyersburg, Tennessee.

FOR SALE—All-steel up-packing Murray press, pump and trumper. Has packed less than 11,000 bales. In good condition, \$5,000.—Aiken Fertilizer Company, Aiken, S.C.

FOR SALE—100 miles from Memphis, 3-90 Continental gin with Super Mitchell feeder, automatic feed control, two 24-shelf towers, two 2M BTU burners, one Lummus Gridmaster cleaner, all-steel up-packing press, 10' bur machine, incline cleaner, three Lummus Air Jets, and Moss Gordin. Electric power. A real gin and priced to sell at \$35,000.—Box MS, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26, Texas.

FOR SALE—5-80 Lummus stands with lint flue and 5-60" 1946 Mitchell Super Units, Mitchell distributor and hopper complete. For fast sale—\$3,500.—Farmers Gin Company, Phone JU 2-2061, Abbott, Texas.

SPECIAL BARGAINS—One all-steel down-packing press, 5-80 saw Murray practically new gin stands, complete with couplings and lint flue. Steel bur machines; 14" Murray lefthand with conveyors and troughs, 14" and 10" Lummus center feed. Steel cleaners: One 5-cylinder 50" Hardwicke-Etter blow-in, two 4-cylinder 50" Continentals, 6" and 12-cylinder Stacy cleaner-drier combinations, 4-cylinder 96" Lummus, three Thermos, 6-cylinder Cen-Tennial air line, Murray unit type lint cleaners. Mitchell Supers in 60" lengths, 3-60" Mitchell Super Jems, Hardwicke-Etter, Continental and Murray pumps, 9" screw elevators. Several wood frame bucket elevators. New tower dryers in all sizes. Electric motors from 10 h.p. to 100 h.p. New and used fans, belting, conveyor trough and a general line of transmission equipment. For your largest, oldest and most reliable source of used and reconditioned gin machinery, contact us. Call us regarding any machinery or complete gin plants which you have for sale or trade.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Phone: Day or Night PL-2-8141, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE—Converted 4-90 Hardwicke-Etter gin stands. They are hot roll boxes with extra saw chambers. Reasonable.—Lamesa Coop Gins, Phone: 3090, Lamesa, Texas.

FOR SALE

GINS—5-90 Lummus Multi Jets; 5-90 Hardwicke-Etters, 2 yrs. old; 5-80 Continental Model C brush; 5-80 Continental Model C ABs; 1-80 Continental Model E brush; 12-80 Murray glass fronts; 16-80 Cen-Tennial glass fronts, loose rolls; 4-80 Cen-Tennial Commanders with loose roll; 4-80 Lummus automatic all-steel; 10-90 Gulletts; 2-80 Hardwicke-Etter; 4-70 Continental F3 brush.

HULLER CLEANER FEEDERS—5-66" V-drive Super Mitchells; 5-80 V-drive 60" Super Mitchells; 5-80 Continental 4X; 5-80 Continental Master Double X; 4-80 Lummus MEFs; 5-80 Hardwicke-Etter with 4-cylinder after cleaner; 4-60" Continental Master Double X.

DRIERS—1 Continental 4-trough; 1 Continental 2-trough; 2 Murray Big Reels; 1 Mitchell Jumbo, 6-cylinder, 66" wide; 3 Lummus Thermo; new tower dryers at list price.

BURNERS—1 Continental, 1 Rylander.

LINT CLEANERS—5-80 Murray, 1951 Model saw type complete with lint flue; 5-80 Murray ABC Jets complete with lint flue; 3 Model B Lummus combers complete.

CONVEYOR DISTRIBUTORS—5-80 Hardwicke-Etter with return conveyor; 4-80 Lummus; 5-80 Murray.

PRESSES—1 Lummus long box, all-steel, downpacking with short stroke trumper; 1 Murray all-steel downpacking; 1 Murray PX with steel platform.

TRAMPERS—1 Continental EJ; 2 Murray's; 1 Hardwicke-Etter; 1 Lummus.

PILES—1 Murray automatic; 1 Lummus; 1 Cen-Tennial; 1 Beaumier.

CONDENSERS—1 Hardwicke-Etter, 72"; 1 Hardwicke-Etter 60"; 1 Continental, 72".

CLEANERS—2 Lummus 96" 6-cylinder V-drive inclined with reclaiming cylinder and grid bar; 1 Gullett 50" inclined 6-cylinder blow-in type; 1 Murray horizontal 6-cylinder; 1 Lummus 52" horizontal 6-cylinder; 1 Lummus horizontal 96" 6-cylinder; 1 Mitchell Jumbo 6-cylinder, 66" wide; 1 Continental 4-cylinder inclined; 1 Continental 6-cylinder airline; 1 Hardwicke-Etter 6-cylinder airline.

BUR. MACHINES—1-10' steel Lummus with built-in 5-cylinder aftercleaner; 1-10' steel Hardwicke-Etter; 2-10' steel Wichitas with two 3-cylinder aftercleaners; 1-14' steel Stacy; 1-14' steel Lummus; 1 Mitchell Jumbo; 1-14' Hardwicke-Etter wood.

SEPARATORS—Continental 52"; 1 Lummus 52"; 2 Gullett 52"; 2 Stacy 52"; 1 Murray 52"; 1 Hardwicke-Etter 52".

FANS—From 20" to 50" diameters.

ELECTRIC MOTORS—From 3 1/2 h.p. to 150 h.p.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS—1 Continental right angle drive; 2 Continental automatic, even feed controls with overflow conveyors; 2 sets Fairbanks-Morse seed scales; 1 set Continental; 1-22' rotor lift; 1-14' rotor lift; several 52" vacuum blow boxes; pulleys from 4" to 72" in diameter; floor stands, etc.

BILL SMITH

Phones OR 4-9626 and OR 4-7847

Box 694 Abilene, Texas

FOR SALE—4-60" Super Mitchells, A-1 condition; one Jackson classifier; 4-80 Howell mote extractors; one Lummus dropper; one Fairbanks seed scales; 1-44" 8D V-belt sheave.—Latham Bros., Holland, Texas. Phone: Little River, YU-2-2351.

FOR SALE—3-66" Mitchell Super Units in excellent condition, and one Hardwicke-Etter medium stroke trumper complete.—Box ZF, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26, Texas.

FOR SALE Rebuilt and Painted Gin Machinery

PRESSES: 1 Righthand up-packing Centennial all-steel.

GINS: 4-80 saw late model Murray with glass fronts, 6" mote conveyor, new gin ribs and new huller ribs; 4-80 saw double motoring automatic Lummus.

FEEDERS: 4-60" Super Mitchell with steel brushes and hardened saws; 4-67" Continental Master XX-4-66" large Hardwicke-Etter with 4-cylinder after-cleaners.

SEED SCALERS: 1 Hardwicke-Etter.

CLEANERS: 2-10' 6-cylinder Continentals; one 6-cylinder Mitchell Jumbo.

CONDENSERS: 1-72" Continental.

DRIERS: 1 No. 18 Murray Big Reel.

Incidentals: Saw cylinders for 80-saw Continental and Murray; one extra good Continental ram and casing with new bypass head; gratefalls for 90- and 80-saw Continental gins; 14 feet of Continental return conveyor trough for 14" conveyor.

Kimbell Used Gin Machinery Co.
Box 456, Phone 3372 or 3351
Earth, Texas

FOR SALE—All-steel 4-80 Hardwicke-Etter gins and feeders. Sefcik Gin, Vancouver, Texas.

FOR SALE—2M BTU gas drier. James Bowlin, Phone 4931, La Feria, Texas.

BARGAIN PRICES—To make space for more machinery. Fans, \$50 up; condensers, \$350 up; heaters, \$250 up; tower driers, \$500 up; cleaners, \$350 up; vacuums, \$50 up; separators for overflow, \$150 up. Call or write H. & S. Supply, Gin Machinery, 610 W. Delano, Phone 805 or 1253, Littlefield, Texas.

Equipment Wanted

WESTERN OUTLETS—Used gin equipment for Western Buyers wanted. Complete plants or any gin equipment.—James C. Mann, Phone: 4931, Conyers, Ga.

WANTED—Airliner cleaner with bypass valve and righthand, all-steel bur machine—prefer Hardwicke-Etters.—L. B. Fox, Mgr., Seagraves Co-op Gin, Phone: 14W, Seagraves, Texas.

WANTED—5 Continental Unit lint cleaners. Advise age, price, condition and location.—P. O. Box 1, Dyersburg, Tennessee.

WANTED TO BUY—Used truck scale, 60' length, in good condition. Give full details, price, etc.—Box 56, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26, Texas.

WANTED—Complete modern ginning plant, 3-80 saw, capable of ginning mechanically picked cotton.—Box VC, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26, Texas.

Personnel Ads

WANTED—Qualified man to run cotton gin, South America. State qualifications, references, experience. Applications confidential.—Box PK, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26, Texas.

WANTED—Ginner and layout man to help rebuild gins. Must be good—has chance for year-round job. Call or write L. B. Fox, Mgr., Seagraves Co-op Gin, Phone: 14W, Seagraves, Texas.

WANTED—Superintendent for delta solvent extraction plant handling cottonseed and soybeans. Give experience and qualifications. Our people know of this ad. Applications confidential.—Box 75, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26, Texas.

THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS
JUNE 27, 1959

NRED experienced ginner immediately to operate '58 Model 5-90 Murray plant.—Chapman Ranch Gin, Inc., P. O. Box 117, Chapman Ranch, Texas.

HELP WANTED—Ginner for 1959 season. Murray gins. Good pay and hours. No drinkers.—Central Valley Growers Gin, J. M. Setliff, Supt., P. O. Box 7, Tipton, Calif. Phone 3671.

Power Units and Miscellaneous

FOR THE LARGEST STOCK of good, clean used gas or diesel engines in Texas, always see Stewart & Stevenson Services first. Contact your nearest branch.

FOR SALE—One Le Roi L3000-RXISV 12-cylinder 300-550 h.p. Cotton gin equipped, guaranteed in operating condition. Priced low to move. One General Motors diesel twin—6-cylinder, cotton gin equipped, guaranteed in operating condition—300 h.p. @ 1800 RPM. Priced low to move. One Minneapolis-Moline Twin 6 Model 1210-12A, cotton gin equipped, guaranteed in operating condition—200 h.p. Priced low to move.—W. M. Smith Electric Company, Hamilton 8-4606, 3200 Grand Avenue, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—(1) 150 HP New GE Slipring Motor, 3/60/440-720 RPM, Type M, Ball Bearing, Open Dripproof, \$3,375.00 Net. (2) 200 HP New Master, Slipring Motor, 3/60/440/200 RPM, Ball Bearing, Open Dripproof, \$5,130.00. — W. M. SMITH ELECTRIC CO., 3200 Grand Ave., Dallas, Texas.

SEE US for parts for all models Minneapolis-Moline engines and Seal-Skin Belt Dressing.—Fort Worth Machinery Company, (Rear) 918 East Berry Street, P. O. Box 1575, Fort Worth, Texas.

SALES—Service—Repair—Installation—All makes of scales. Used scales taken on consignment. Large stock of used motor truck and railroad track scales. Industrial Scale and Equipment Co., Phone OR 4-2588, 7014 Force St., Houston, Texas.

FOR SALE—150 h.p. GE electric motor, complete with starter and flat pulley, 2200 volts, 900 RPM. Good condition, \$1,250 f.o.b. Contact Jim Hall, P. O. Box 751, or telephone Riverside 1-1393, Dallas, Texas.

SCALES FOR SALE—Several used truck and cattle scales, 16', 22' and 34'. Guaranteed service anywhere, anytime.—Lewis Scale Service, Clarence E. Lewis, 1699 42nd St., Lubbock, Texas. Phones: Shrewdwood 4-7489, Sherwood 4-3760.

HART COTTON MOISTURE METERS may be ordered through Leo Gerdes, Box 373, Leland, Miss., or Box 522, Arvin, Calif.; Gordon Equipment Co., Fresno, Calif.; The Murray Co. of Texas, Inc., Fresno, Calif.; Mosa-Gordin Lint Cleaner Co., Lubbock or Dallas, Texas; Stoneville Pedigreed Seed Co., Stoneville, Miss.; or directly from Hart Moisture Meters, 336 W. Lalip Blvd., Babylon, Long Island, N.Y. Prices: FOB Babylon, Type R-41, \$196; Type CU2, \$280; Type K101, \$360; plus Trailer Probe, \$50; Cottonseed Cup, \$20.

Gins To Sponsor Research

The California Cooperative Gin Association voted at its annual meeting held in Tulare, to sponsor research designed to find out what happens to the cotton during the ginning process.

Dick Huth, president of the Association, stated that preliminary plans are for six gins to take samples during each phase of the ginning process every 12 hours. Complete information will be obtained on the cotton and attached to the samples.

Research on the samples will then be conducted at Calicot's Fiber Research Laboratory, under the direction of George Harrison. Spinning tests also will be run on the samples to obtain complete information concerning effects of ginning on the cotton.

Bob Wills, director of the Kaweah Delta Cooperative Gin was elected president of the Association for the coming year. Bill Griffin, manager of the Richland Cooperative Gin was elected vice-president.

Cotton Research Clinic Scheduled for 1960

The eleventh annual Cotton Research Clinic has been scheduled for May 31-June 2, 1960.

The Grove Park Inn at Asheville, N.C., will be the scene of the Clinic according to George Wells, public relations representative, National Cotton Council's Washington office.

Poland To Buy Cotton

USDA has announced issuance of five authorizations to Poland for the purchase of a total of \$35,067,500 worth of agricultural commodities from U.S. suppliers under Title 1 of P.L. 480.

Authorization No. 41-23 provides for the purchase of \$9,055,000 worth, or about 70,000 bales, of American Upland cotton of grades within the Universal Standards for American Upland cotton having a staple length of 13/16 inch and longer.

Lucien B. Forbes Dies

Lucien B. Forbes, retired operator of the Forbes Laboratory at Little Rock, Ark., former employee of the American Cotton Oil Co. and a past vice-president of the Southern Cotton Oil Chemical Association, died recently in St. Petersburg, Fla., where he had been making his home since his retirement.

Fred G. Barnet Appointed

Fred G. Barnet Jr., former vice-president, sales for Fulton Cotton Mills, Atlanta, has been named president of American Associated Companies, Atlanta, effective June 17, according to Armand May, who has been serving as president, and now becomes chairman of the board of directors.

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EQUIPMENT

Write today for our
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The Duplex Mill & Manufacturing Co.
Dept. CG, Springfield, Ohio

On Texas High Plains

Light Spotted Cotton to Be More Valuable

Light spotted cotton on the Texas High Plains is going to be worth several million dollars more to farmers this year.

Separate price support rates for split grades are a feature of the 1959 cotton law and represents attainment of one of the major goals of the Plains Cotton Growers, Inc.

Just recognition for light spots was one of the first goals adopted by officers and staff members of the PCG more than three years ago. "It took nearly three years of hard work negotiating with the USDA, other producer organizations, and leaders throughout the cotton industry as well as with Congressmen and Senators before the PCG saw light spotted cotton recognized for its true value," W. O. Fortenberry, President, said.

Records show that the Texas High Plains crop sometimes averages as much as 50 percent light spot during the crop year. Previously the Commodity Credit Corporation did not recognize light spots as a separate grade. A producer putting light spotted cotton into the government loan received only the value for full or heavy spotted cotton. The cotton trade has at times given substantial premiums for light spots over the full spot, which accounted for the fact that light spotted cotton was nearly always the first cotton from the Plains to move into trade channels. However, the producer had no

real price protection on light spots other than the full spotted loan.

"The loan difference between spotted and white cotton has been widening rapidly the past several years. In 1956 the difference between a bale of Middling inch white cotton and a Middling inch spotted or light spotted bale was 440 points or \$22 per bale. In 1957 this difference had widened to 575 points or \$28.75 per bale, and in 1958 had widened still further to 725 points or \$36.25 per bale," according to George W. Pfeiffenberger, executive vice-president of the PCG.

"Since all spinning records and experience show that light spotted cotton is practically equal to white cotton in value and the physical difference in classing is often quite small, this difference of \$36.25 per bale has become ridiculous," Pfeiffenberger stressed.

Recognition of light spots in the government loan this year guarantees the farmer a loan on light spotted cotton 355 points above the spotted loan price. This would be the same as a premium of 355 points for his light spotted cotton this year, whereas last year he had no guarantee in the loan and his actual sales depended on what the market was at the time the cotton was sold.

An indication of how much actual money this might mean to the High Plains area can be obtained by considering the amount of light spots in production during previous years. For example in 1956 light spotted cotton accounted for 47 percent of the High Plains crop, in 1957 light spots accounted for 50 percent of the crop. Last year, 1958, there were about 500,000 bales or 25 percent of the crop that was light spotted.

Middling 31/32 inch cotton last year was worth 26.81 cents a pound in the loan if it was light spot or spotted, whereas Middling 31/32 inch white cotton brought 34.06 in the loan.

This year Middling 31/32 inch light spotted cotton is worth 29.48 cents a pound to the "A" farmer, a difference of 2.67 cents per pound above 1958. This is about \$13.35 a bale and multiplied times 500,000 bales—the amount of light spotted cotton produced last year—equals approximately \$6,675,000.

Cotton mills have found that light spotted cotton is practically identical with white cotton for most purposes and since it will still be considerable cheaper than white cotton, it has every opportunity for sale in the market.

A further advantage in getting a separate loan base for light spotted cotton is that the farmer can put light spots in the loan for purely orderly marketing purposes and then sell it out later if the market advances. He could do this last year, of course, but he had to take the full spotted loan price for it, which greatly discouraged his use of the loan for marketing purposes.

One of the original purposes of the government loan for cotton was to stabilize the market, and to prevent prices from falling when a large quantity was available at one time. This loan for light spots should accomplish such a purpose, Pfeiffenberger said.

L. R. Peete Dies

Latrobe R. Peete, bookkeeper and office manager for the Cage Gin Co. at Turrell, Ark., died June 14 at the age of 77, following a heart attack.



Seven Cylinder Single Unit with suction type bottom Dirt Hopper, heavy supports and braces. "V" gang Drives.

WONDER STATE INCLINED CLEANERS

are of greatly improved design, built in two widths —52 $\frac{1}{8}$ " or 72", inside measurements, in either Single, Double, or Triple Units, for various arrangements of settings.

The Wonder State all steel fan type cylinders have spikes securely riveted through two layers of steel plate. Wings on ends of cylinders prevent accumulation of cotton and eliminate fire hazard.

Also available, Five Cylinder Single Unit with suction type bottom Dirt Hopper, heavy supports and braces. "V" gang Drives.

Call, write or wire

WONDER STATE MANUFACTURING CO. Paragould, Ark.

as viewed from

The PRESS BOX

• Our Editor Honored

DALLAS Professional Chapter of Sigma Delta Chi, (Journalism Fraternity) has a new president, as of their June meeting, namely, our editor, Walter B. Moore. We think the Dallas Chapter made a fine choice and we wish to be among the first to congratulate our Editor (who is out of town) and pass on the message that not only is he being missed in the office, but he's holding up the installation ceremonies.

• Sales Tax Lifted

EFFECTIVE June 1, 1959, after 15 years of effort, the sales tax in Oklahoma was lifted on feed and on the trade-in value of used farm machinery, provided farmers sign a statement certifying they are using those materials to produce goods for human consumption. The Oklahoma Ginners' and Crushers' Associations has been working actively to get passage of this bill, and The Press, offers its congratulations for perservance and a job well done.

• Farm Editor Honored

EUGENE BUTLER, editor of The Progressive Farmer, Dallas, was one of two farm editors to receive awards from the National Plant Food Institute, we were happy to note. The awards were given at the Institute's annual convention held

in mid-June at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., and read in part: "For superior journalistic contributions toward the building of the soils of our nation." Butler, who has long been a devoted friend to cotton, received the award for magazines with more than 300,000 circulation, and The Press Staff offers their congratulations and their thanks to Butler for his service to cotton men everywhere, as well as for many favors extended to us over the years.

• Study Cost of Sprayers

HIGH CLEARANCE sprayers may be more economical than planes to spray cotton. James A. Mullins, Tennessee Extension Service, suggests that growers analyze cost studies made in Mississippi.

• Dangerous Times

THIS IS THE MOST DANGEROUS TIME OF the year on the farm, Mississippi Extension Service warns. Machinery and drowning cause most of the annual fatalities on farms, and during summer months. About 12,000 farm residents are accidentally killed annually.

• Silence Not Golden

THE DREAM of many persons—relief from blaring radio programs—has been achieved by James W. Porter, Ripley, Tenn. Porter bought 15 minutes of radio

time and devoted all of it to silence except for announcements reassuring listeners that their sets were not broken. Unfortunately, the idea didn't prove popular; the station reported callers were 100 percent against the silence.

Porter's commercial—which broke up the 13 minutes of silence on two occasions—said: "Friends, are you tense, nervous, jittery? Chances are you are overtuned. You may have tried other stations without success, but now we offer you an amazing new discovery—instant silence."

• Check for Overplanting

CHECK FOR COTTON OVERPLANTING, Extension Services are warning. Reports in several states indicate growers have overplanted, often unintentionally. Penalties are heavy unless the overplanted acreage is plowed up.

• Radioactive Fallout

NINETY PERCENT OR MORE of the radioactive fallout can be removed from soil, USDA reports. Research workers obtained this much decontamination by raking off straw mulch, removing sod or scraping off surface soil. On the other hand, removal of standing crops were largely ineffective in decontaminating radioactivity.

• Kisser To Be King

A KISSING BUG may be the only survivor of the next war. A half-inch-long bug, *Rhodnius*, from South America, can "emerge smiling from a dose of atomic radiation that would fry a man like an egg," scientists report.

BEFORE YOU BUY..

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YES,
BEFORE YOU BUY,
write for samples of the
ORIGINAL PELRAP...
NEW MATERIAL — Reasonable Price!



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BAG CO.**

Crowley, Louisiana



Blackburn To Head Compress

Norris C. Blackburn has been named president of the Union Compress and Warehouse Co., Memphis, to succeed Douglas W. Brooks, who has become chairman of the board, a newly created post in the company.

Blackburn, who has been vice-president, treasurer and general manager, continues to be general manager.

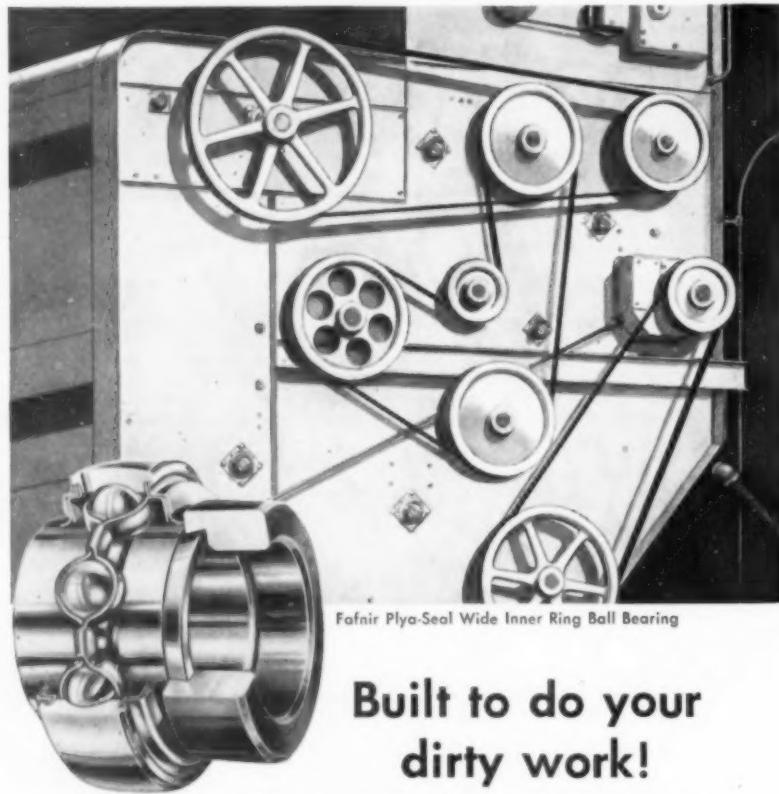
W. Howard Willey was re-elected vice-president and also was designated as treasurer. Horace M. Lloyd was named secretary to succeed the late H. W. Willey Sr., who had been secretary since the formation of the company in 1924.

Blackburn has been with the company since 1928, and after serving as treasurer for a number of years was named

vice-president, treasurer and general manager in 1941.

He is a leader in the cotton industry, being one of the founders of the National Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Association. He was president in the 1939-40 and 1954-55 seasons. He was a member of the organizing committee of the National Cotton Council, and for 20 years has been a member of the Industrywide Cotton Advisory Committee representing the warehouse industry.

■ ROBERT J. MOODY of Yuma, has been named Arizona Father of the Year. Moody served a two-year term as vice-president of the Arizona Cotton Growers' Association.



Built to do your
dirty work!

Fafnir Plya-Seal Ball Bearings

The dirtier the service, the better "suited" this Fafnir Plya-Seal Wide Inner Ring Ball Bearing is for it! Especially where slow speeds make bearing problems worse.

Fafnir Plya-Seals—tough, Buna-N rubber impregnated fabric—give you the best protection yet against dirt, lint, dust, steam, or water. Contaminants can't get in . . . grease can't get out.



Firm, flared contact of Plya-Seals with inner ring of bearing, and metal back-up shields that prevent seal push-in, provide positive protection against foreign matter. Fafnir-originated, eccentric cam design, self-locking collar secures bearing to shaft quickly and easily. No machining of shoulders, no mounting accessories.

You have a choice of permanently pre-lubricated bearings or relubricatable types, all interchangeable with other Fafnir sealed ball bearings. The bearing is also available in Fafnir power transmission units.

Write today for your copy of descriptive bulletin. The Fafnir Bearing Company, New Britain, Connecticut.

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MOST COMPLETE LINE IN AMERICA



Jenkins Named President of Southern Textile Group

Joe N. Jenkins, superintendent of the Lower Plant of The Kendall Co., Pelzer, S.C., was elected president of the Southern Textile Association at the closing business session of the group's annual meeting in Myrtle Beach, S.C. He succeeds Walter Vincent, Dan River Mills, Inc., Danville, Va.

Robert M. McCrary, president and treasurer of Hunt Cotton Mills, Tarboro, N.C., a member of Burlington Industries, was elected first vice-president.

A warning about increasing textile exports from nations other than Japan was sounded by a top textile executive during the convention.

James A. Chapman of Inman, S.C., president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Institute, called attention to improved conditions in the textile industry, citing lower inventories and stronger prices, but said the dangers of imports from several quarters could not be overlooked. Japan is operating under a negotiated voluntary agreement with the U.S., but increased her quotas on exports of cotton textiles to the U.S. this year. He mentioned Hong Kong and India in particular as sources of increasing amounts of goods on the American market. He pointed out that the value of apparel from Hong Kong jumped from \$670,000 in 1956, to \$5,762,000 in 1957, then more than tripled to \$17,331,000 in 1958, and this year is running at double the 1958 figures.

The speaker called on the operating executives attending the convention to do all they could to combat continuing inroads of government in the lives of people everywhere.

W. K. Palmer Named Head of Lubbock Classing Office

W. K. Palmer, chairman of the board of cotton examiners Galveston, has been chosen officer-in-charge of the Lubbock classing office, according to John L. McCollum, area manager, Dallas. The change will become effective, July 1.

Palmer previously was the assistant at Lubbock from 1951 to 1954 during which time he entered active military duty in the Korean conflict. He has been in charge of the Galveston Office for four years and previously served in a similar capacity at Bakersfield.

Palmer was born in Corsicana, and is a 1933 graduate of Texas A&M College where he majored in agricultural marketing and finance. He has achieved wide experience in cotton classing and marketing since taking his first assignment with USDA's Cotton Division in 1938, McCollum points out. After he was discharged from military service as a Lt. Colonel in 1946, Palmer did cotton research and testing work with the USDA in Washington.

In his new position at Lubbock, Palmer succeeds William E. Franklin, Jr. who has resigned to enter private business. The Lubbock classing office is the largest in the nation. This year the office classed about 2,400,000 bales of which 1,741,000 bales were under the Smith-Doxey Act which provides free classing to growers participating in organized cotton improvement groups.

■ DR. J. F. FUDGE, Texas State Chemist, has been elected president of the Association of Southern Feed and Fertilizer Control Officials.



Skeet Shoot Winner

THIS REPORTER saw him do it, so we know it happened. Carr Robinson, of Robinson-Adams Co., Dallas, won the skeet shoot at the recent Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association convention in Houston with a sparkling 45x50 score. He had never shot skeet before. The handsome trophy was given by The Murray Company of Texas, Inc. Dewey D. Day, Murray vice-president, was in charge of the shoot.

Cottonseed Crushing Figures Revised

Crushers' reports have overstated the production of crude cottonseed oil by 51 million pounds in the seven month period from October to April, U.S. Department of Commerce has announced. The originally reported and corrected figures for each of the months are as follows:

	As published	As revised
	Millions of pounds	
1958		
October	239.1	238.7
November	205.2	202.4
December	190.0	184.6
1959		
January	195.8	188.1
February	162.2	152.6
March	160.6	148.9
April	130.3	116.5
TOTAL	1,283.2	1,231.8

This error was detected by the Census Bureau and was confirmed at the source. The adjustment is confined to the figures for Tennessee and the U.S. Data for production of cake and meal, hulls, linters, and the quantity of cottonseed crushed were overstated proportionately and revised data will be released in the near future.

Mississippi Crushers' Meeting in Biloxi

The fiftieth anniversary meeting of the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association, has been in convention June 24-26 at the Buena Vista Hotel in Biloxi. This convention will be covered fully in the July 11 issue of The Press.

The group heard a talk by C. W. Hand, president of the National Cottonseed Products Association, during the golden jubilee meeting, and an address by Senator James O. Eastland of Mississippi.

C. G. Boatwright Injured in Accident Near Ennis

Curtis G. Boatwright, superintendent of Planter's Cotton Oil Mill at Ennis, Texas was moved to Baylor Hospital, Dallas, June 24, following an automobile accident June 23, near Ennis.

Hospital authorities reported his condition as serious. He was being treated for two broken legs and other possible injuries. He was treated at an Ellis County hospital before being brought to Dallas, where his home is located.

Stewart Elected President

J. D. Stewart, Jr., president of Federal Chemical Co., Louisville, Ky., was elected president of the National Plant Food Institute at its fourth annual convention. He succeeds Richard E. Bennett, president of Farm Fertilizers, Inc., Omaha, Neb., who becomes chairman of the board.

Other officers, all re-elected, are as follows: Paul T. Truitt and Russell Coleman, executive presidents; W. Raoul Allstetter, vice-president; Louis H. Wilson, secretary, and William S. Ritnour, treasurer.

• New Vegetable Oil Uses Announced

PROMISING film-forming materials that adhere to metals have been made from soybean and linseed oils by USDA chemists. The films are flexible, withstand heat, and resist abrasion, alkalis, acids, and such solvents as alcohols, mineral oil and benzene—all properties that are needed in film coatings for metals.

These properties also suggest uses for soybean and linseed oil films as adhesives and as concrete and masonry paints, according to chemists of USDA's Agricultural Research Service who are currently evaluating agricultural commodities as sources of metal coatings.

Research that led to these oil derivatives, called vinyl ethers, was done at the ARS Northern Utilization Research and Development Division at Peoria, Ill., under the direction of H. M. Teeter, L. E. Gast and J. C. Cowan, chief of the oilseed crops laboratory.

Although vinyl ether films still are in the laboratory stage of development, the scientists have demonstrated that these films adhere especially well to black iron and aluminum. Discs stamped from metal covered with the films were formed into lids and ends and crimped into place on can bodies without breaks in the films.

To make the new film materials, Northern Division chemists reacted fatty alcohols — commercially produced from soybean and linseed oils by chemical reduction sodium — with "welding-grade" acetylene to produce vinyl ethers. Molecules of the vinyl ethers were joined together by another chemical reaction—polymerization — to produce "giant" molecules, which make up the new film-forming materials.

The vinyl ether polymers and copolymers are colorless to pale-yellow, viscous liquids that cure by baking or air drying to form almost colorless to amber films. Hardness, chemical resistance, and other film properties vary—depending upon the parent oil, method of curing, and added ingredients.

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India, Philippines Sign Agreements With CCI

International efforts aimed at increasing cotton consumption advanced further in heavily populated Asia with an announcement of an agreement just concluded with the Cotton Textile Fund Committee of India, and a cooperative program between the Textile Mills Association of the Philippines and Cotton Council International.

Announcement of the two new programs was made by CCI President Howard Stovall.

In speaking of the agreement with India, Stovall said:

"We believe that this new program has a great potential for the cotton industries and for CCI. We are confident it will be invaluable in showing us how to create cotton promotion techniques that will be adaptable to other Eastern countries. Almost half of the world's people live in Asia. As their economic level continues to rise, they will provide markets of enormous potential for cotton."

Stovall pointed out that though India produces cotton, it also imports a lot of U.S. cotton (110,800 bales in the 1957-58 crop year).

The program in India will begin with studies of shifts in demand patterns within income and area groups, ways to improve distribution, and studies of volume and quality factors in Indian markets.

The fashion and goodwill visit of the U.S. Maid of Cotton to Manila (July 10-13) during her current round-the-world tour will be the first joint promotion in the Philippines.

The association program will later in-

clude projects intended to help cotton textile manufacturers and distributors promote and merchandise cotton textiles effectively. It will also include cotton weeks, general education and publicity, fashion shows, market research, and efforts aimed at helping retail clerks sell cotton.

"We hope," said Stovall, "that these efforts will strengthen cotton's position in the growing economy of the Philippines, help improve the standard of clothing there, and provide promotion techniques other developing countries can use."

CCI will assist both the committee in India, and the Philippine Association to plan their programs, train their staffs, and guide the adaptation of the basic promotion pattern developed in the U.S. by the National Cotton Council. These countries will pay at least half the cost with the remainder coming from USDA P.L. 480 funds.

Other countries with joint cotton market development programs are: Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, West Germany, Italy, Japan, The Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

Though several produce some cotton, all import raw cotton from the U.S.

Arizona Meeting Date Set

The annual meeting of Arizona Calcot members and their guests will be held July 2 at the Hotel Westward Ho, Phoenix.

■ C. W. HASEN, Chickasaw Cotton Oil Mill, Memphis, has retired.

Death Takes Father of Garlon A. Harper

Rev. Earl G. Harper of Waco, died June 14, at the age of 66, following a stroke.

Rev. Harper, father of Garlon A. Harper, Director of the Research and Educational Division of the National Cottonseed Products Association in Dallas, was Pastor of the Methodist Church in Perry at the time of his death, and had served a number of communities surrounding Waco for many years.

Other survivors include his wife, Sallie; two other sons, Travis C. of Lamar, Colo., and Moody W. of St. Louis, Mo.; two daughters, Mrs. Anne Koos and Mrs. Gladys Cavender, both of Waco, and 10 grandchildren.

Members of the staff of The Press, join others in the industry in their expressions of sympathy to the family.

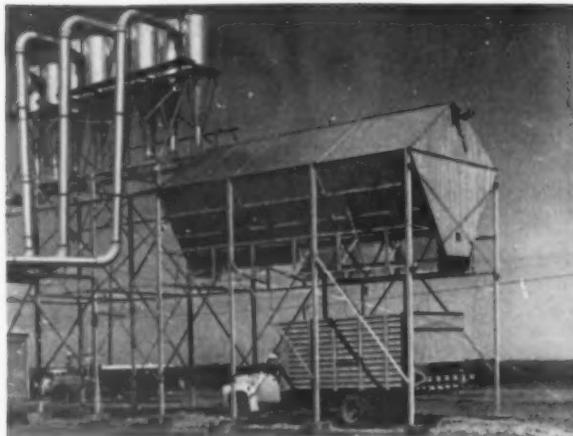
Stanley P. Herd Dies

Stanley P. Herd of Dallas, 53, divisional sales manager for the West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co., died June 15 in a New Orleans hospital. He was stricken by a heart attack June 8, while on a business trip.

He had been a sales manager for the Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills Co., for 33 years before recently becoming sales manager for the West Virginia firm.

Survivors are his wife; three brothers, B. L. Herd, W. B. Herd, and Harvey A. Herd, and two sisters, Mrs. Golda Harris and Mrs. A. G. Rozella, all of Dallas, where services and burial were held.

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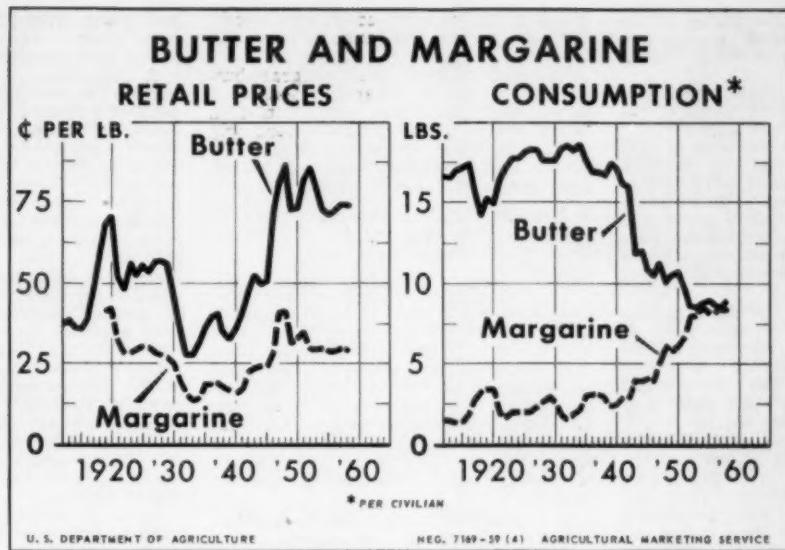
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Margarine Shows Big Gains Over Butter

A SUBSTANTIAL SHIFT is the relative consumption of butter and margarine has occurred during the last 25 years, a recent report by George W. Kromer of USDA points out.

Use of butter declined from 17.0 pounds per person in 1935-39 to 8.4 pounds in 1957 and 1958, and margarine consumption in the same period rose from 2.9 pounds per person to 9.0 pounds.

Increased consumption of margarine has only partly offset the decline in consumption of butter. Total use of these products in 1958 was 17.4 pounds per person, compared with 19.9 pounds in 1935-39.

Several factors help to account for this reduction, Kromer says. Other spreads, such as mayonnaise and cheese, have increased in popularity, and concurrently, per capita use of bread and potatoes has declined from the prewar level. Moreover, many consumers are intentionally limiting their use of all "visible fats."

Wartime shortages contributed to lower combined consumption of butter and margarine, for the big reduction occurred during wartime, and the recovery thereafter was slow. In the immediate postwar years, 1947-49, consumption of the two spreads was down to 16.2 pounds per person, almost 20 percent below 1935-39.

Since 1947-49, consumption has gradually increased. By 1958 combined butter-margarine consumption had climbed 1.2 pounds. (Donated butter accounts for part of the increase, but without it a 0.5-pound gain was registered. For several years USDA has donated butter acquired under price support op-

erations to schools and other eligible recipients. For the most part, this donation is supplemental to, and does not influence, commercial sale and consumption.)

Preliminary indications are for combined consumption to continue its slow uptrend in 1959. Production and disappearance of margarine in the first quarter were up from 1958. Consumption of butter will depend partly on the size of donations resulting from price support purchases, and these in turn will be influenced by pasture conditions during the rest of this year. Combined butter and margarine consumption is forecast as 0.2 pounds per person above 1958, with the increase in margarine.

- **Changing Prices** — Among many conditions which led to the shift from butter to margarine over the past 25 years, two stand out. These are the changing price ratios between the two and the gradual removal of restrictive legislation on margarine.

Butter prices to consumers usually have been at least double those for margarine. This was their price ratio in 1935-39. In 1952 and 1953 the ratio was close to three to one. More recently, butter prices to consumers have been about two and five-tenths times margarine prices and this relationship is expected to prevail in 1959. Furthermore, in recent years there has been increased use of coupons and other special price concessions for margarine, and these are not usually reflected in quoted retail prices. Margarine is in a price range that permits its use as both a shortening and a spread.

Wholesale prices of butter have been

close to government purchase prices a large part of the time since the postwar dairy price support program was begun in 1949.

World War II, which brought about much of the reduction in combined use of butter and margarine, also gave impetus to much of the later growth in margarine consumption—and to removal of legal restrictions that previously limited its use.

State by state, restrictions were later gradually removed. In 1947, 22 states prohibited sale of colored margarine. Among others were the populous states of New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, California, Michigan, New Jersey, and Ohio. By the early 1950's these states had abolished their prohibitions of yellow margarine. Today only Wisconsin and Minnesota bar all sales of the colored product. Several other states have limited restrictions. California and Pennsylvania prohibit use of margarine in public eating places, five states still levy excise taxes on the product, eight impose annual license fees on dealers and manufacturers, six prohibit the use of margarine in state-supported institutions, and three permit limited use.

Certain restrictive federal measures on the sale and price of margarine were lifted in 1950. Federal excise taxes of 10 cents per pound on colored margarine and one-fourth cent per pound on the uncolored product were repealed, effective July 1, 1950. The Act removing the excise tax also repealed the annual retailer's, wholesaler's and manufacturer's tax imposed on the margarine industry.

Acceptance of margarine has increased during the last several years because of its standardization and gen-

eral improvement; and margarine manufacturers have conducted a vigorous merchandising and promotional campaign since the war.

Margarine output in 1958 reached a new peak of 1,573,000,000 pounds, 734 million above the 1947-49 average and far above the 1935-39 average of 372 million pounds. Fats and oils used in margarine totaled a record 1,270 million pounds in 1958 compared with the 1947-49 average of 681 million pounds and only 303 million pounds in 1935-39. Fats and oils used in this outlet may reach a new peak of over 1,300,000,000 pounds in 1959.

Soybean oil used in the manufacture of margarine reached a new peak of 1,067,000,000 pounds in 1958, and constituted 84 percent of all fats and oils used in making the product. Only small quantities of soybean oil had been used in margarine before the war.

Cottonseed oil, the next oil in relative importance, became the major constituent in margarine just after the end of the war, but its consumption decreased in the years following. The 145 million pounds of cottonseed oil used in margarine during 1958 was the smallest quantity since 1940, and represented less than 12 percent of total fats and oils consumed. Small quantities of lard, vegetable stearine, beef fats, coconut oil, peanut oil, corn oil and other vegetable oils also are consumed in margarine. They have contributed little to the growth in its output.

After the war, production of butter decreased. Average production in 1947-49 was 27 percent less than 1935-39. Since 1954 annual production has fluctuated

about a level of approximately 1,500,000 pounds, substantially below the 1935-39 average.

Under the dairy support program butter production has averaged somewhat larger than commercial consumption in recent years. Retail prices accordingly were determined primarily by support prices. But production has only moderately exceeded commercial demand.

• Meaning for Future — As a basis for appraising the meaning for the future, these observations were made, by the author:

1. Since 1952, when a new legal position of margarine had about taken form, butter and margarine consumption have shown fairly distinct trends.

2. Although margarine has continued to replace butter to a significant degree since 1952, a slow growth in combined use has also played a part. About two-thirds of the 1952-59 uptrend in margarine use represents displacement of butter; a third is net gain for the two spreads.

3. The level of output has been a major determinant of consumption. Fats and oils for margarine have expanded despite a smaller increase in price of margarine than of butter since the war—the price of margarine has declined since 1951. Butter production, on the other hand, has changed little in recent years despite a support program. The surplus of milk production over commercial consumption of dairy products has not been large; and even though purchases of butter, one of only three supported products, have averaged over 10 percent of butter production for sev-

eral years, they have not been so very great when measured in relation to total butter and margarine production.

A projection of 1952-59 trends is a reasonable starting point for any assessment of prospects for the future. Inadequacy of supply appears unlikely to limit future consumption seriously. Capacity for production of fats and oils seems still to be on the increase, especially since total agricultural resources continue in surplus at current prices for farm products, and more can easily be shifted into production of vegetable oils. Moreover, fats and oils now exported could easily be diverted to domestic use if demand justified. Production could have a more direct bearing on consumption of butter. However, abundant supplies of feed at prices lower than in earlier years create pressure for a high level of milk production. It is hardly to be expected that butter production will be so small as to force a reduction in butter consumption (exclusive of donations), and thereby create an unexpected additional market for margarine.

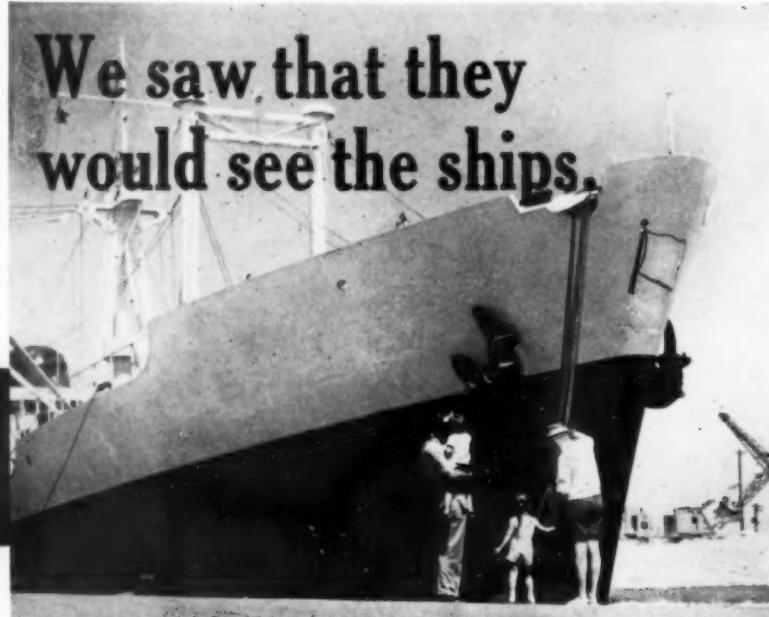
Another uncertainty is future agricultural program legislation. Any major change would affect both margarine and butter.

Pettit Gin Names Officers

Pettit Cooperative Gin near Levelland, Texas, has elected its officers and directors for the ensuing year. They include J. C. Porter, president; Leon Lawson, vice-president; Johnny Keen, secretary; T. J. Ivy, Herbert Welch, T. E. Strachan, and J. H. Smith. The manager is Jackie Randolph.

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• Cotton Calibration Committee Meets

A PROPOSED expansion of the cotton calibration standards was approved by the International Cotton Calibration Standards Committee during their meeting in Washington. The expansion would add two calibration standards of fine cotton and one of very coarse fibers. The present program includes three American Upland cottons for calibrating test instruments—one of which is Micronaire, which tests for fineness, and the other is the Pressley test for fiber strength.

The committee accepted a bale of Barbadense-type cotton, which has long, fine fiber and recommended that the Cotton Division of the Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA, obtain a bale of immature Barbadense-type cotton, and also a bale of very coarse Asiatic-type cotton. These finer and coarser cottons added to the calibration standards of Upland cottons now used will provide six calibration standards which will cover the full range of the Micronaire scale.

The Committee will also make available, through USDA, special check test cottons to be used by the American Cotton Shippers and the International Federation for determining accuracy of the testing of laboratories desiring to be designated as arbitration laboratories in international trade.

Since this program was started in 1956 a total of 1,751 calibration cotton samples have been distributed to 320 laboratories throughout the world. The number of laboratories taking part in the Micronaire Check Test program has increased from 110 to 187. Participation in the Pressley Strength Testing program has increased similarly.

In the check testing program samples are sent to participating laboratories twice each year. The laboratories are asked to test the samples and report their results to USDA. USDA compares their results with those obtained in five laboratories designated by the sponsoring organizations. These organizations are the International Federation of Cotton and Allied Textile Industries, The American Cotton Manufacturing Institute, the American Cotton Shippers' Association, the National Cotton Council, and the USDA.

Agreement was also reached by the Committee on a proposal by its chairman, Dr. Burt Johnson, to adopt the International Standards Organization's test methods as soon as they are approved. The test methods now used are those recommended by the American Society of Testing Materials.

The International Cotton Calibration Standards Committee was formed in 1956 to furnish standard calibration cotton and to promote uniformity of testing methods for cotton fiber testing instruments used in commercial practice in cotton laboratories throughout the world. The program is operated by the Cotton Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA, under policies established by the International Cotton Calibration Standards Committee.

Gin at Tulia Has Meeting

The Tulia (Texas) Cooperative Gin, elected officers and directors during its annual meeting.

They included Otis Harman, president; H. T. Copeland, vice-president; C. L. Gunter, secretary; Nelson Borchardt and Fred Combest. Manager is Earl Mitchell.

THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS
JUNE 27, 1959



Takes New Position

JIMMY STEWART, after 11 years service with the Lummus Cotton Gin Co., is taking a new position in Florida, according to an announcement by Pat Collins, Memphis Division manager for Lummus. Stewart has been the Memphis assistant district manager since 1957. The change will become effective July 1. In his new capacity Stewart will represent several farm implement manufacturers including Dealer Associates of Minden, La.

New Booklet

GEORGIA TEXTILE INDUSTRY IS DESCRIBED

"The Future of Georgia Is Woven in Textiles," is the name of a new 20 page booklet published by the Georgia Textile Manufacturers' Association, Inc.

The booklet is an up-to-date revision of a 1950 edition bearing the same title. The new edition features new pictures, new text, current statistics on the textile industry and a map showing the geographical distribution of textile mills in Georgia.

According to O. B. Moore, Jr., director of public relations for the Association, 25,000 copies of the 1950 edition were distributed to students, teachers and the general public. Requests for copies were received by the Association from all over the U.S. and from several foreign countries.

The booklet tells, in pictures and words, the importance of the textile industry to Georgia and also describes the progress being made in the industry in the fields of employee and community relations, technology, research and education.

The cover of the booklet is a design of cut-out fabrics against a background of textured gold cloth. A full color two-page center spread shows a variety of textile products made in Georgia mills.

Single copies of the booklet will be furnished free upon request, while inquiries regarding quantities should be addressed to Moore, at the Association's offices, 740 C & S National Bank Bldg., Atlanta 3.

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He's Patriotic, But Poor

Ubberson Has His Say on Taxes

CHITLING SWITCH, ARK.

DERE MR. EDITOR:

One time they was a feller by the name of Decatur who said my country in her trades with other nations may she always be right, but right or wrong my country and that is a good saying because we had a pretty good country back in them days but I got an idee that if that there feller was living now and seen how these here laws are being passed by the supreme court and how money is being give away and how much tax he had to pay to hep give it away he might say to hell with it, I aint going to worry because I am gittin along all right and so is everybody else so I guess the country is in good shape and I will go along jest the same even if I cant hep things any.

That there minds me of a story Irvin Cobb told about a feller that owned a farm and he was doing fine but all of a sudden things happened and this here feller was religious and no matter what happened he always returned thanks so when his wife run away with a hired hand and his daughter married a hoss thief he returned thanks and when a drouth come and ruined his crop he returned thanks then his house and barn burned down and the bank foreclosed on him and he was sent to the pore house he returned thanks and one day when he was working in the field at the pore

house a storm come up and blew him through a brush fence and broke two ribs and his collar bone, he staggered to his knees and he said Lord this here thing is getting to be plumb ridiculous.

Well if this here thing keeps on the way it is now the first thing you know things are going to begin to happen and when it gits to the point where you actually half to git out and work for a living and they aint no govt. gravy coming in and in fact they aint no gravy nowhere maybe you might git down on yore knees and maybe say the same thing but I would like to say that you better take some interest in what is going on because if you dont they aint even going to be no pore house to go to and I guess you think I am a pessimistic and I will say that you are right I am one and the quicker you git to be one and raise a little hell in stead of being so complacent and satisfied that the king can do no wrong the better off we will all be and maybe we can fall in line with this here feller Decatur.

YOURS,

B. Ubberson

CHITLING SWITCH, ARK.

DERE MR. EDITOR:

Seems like when a man retires folks think he is lousy with money and wants to vest it and here they come in droves with these here vestments and they are shore high powered. I snagged one the other day and he was a tough cookie and I guess

I told him 10 times that I did not have no money to vest but he kep on and got out a black book full of these here statement letters and etc. covered up with sellaphane and he really went to work on me but he was a stinguished looking feller and dressed like a banker so I set and let him go on but I wasn't listening and finely he wound up and told me that it was practically a sure thing and I couldnt go wrong on it. Well to take up time I ast him if he was married and he said yes and that he had a fine boy who had gone to work for some big corporation and the way he told it you would think the boy would be presi-

dent of that there corporation in maybe a couple yrs more and I ast him if the boy was married and he said no but I wish he could meet some fine gal with a little money and he would be all set. That was jest right down my alley although I dont own no alley and I said I half got the very gal for him and he said who is she and I told him that I knewed a gal that was worth might near a million and that she was a graduate of Smith and had won some beauty contests that she was talented and smart as a whip and she was practically virtuous. Well he sit up and said what do you mean practically virtuous and I said I mean the same thing that you mean when you said that this here vestment is practically a sure thing and his face got red and he slammed his book and said Mr. U. I am not customed to being the object of cheap wit and I said well since you put it that way I am not custome to being taken for a dam fool so I guess we are even and he left after giving me a dirty look. I dont guess that feller ever will like me but I jest dont know how to handle fellers like that and I jest chg it to sperience and forget about it but I tell you Mr. Editor a feller gits mighty tired of being pestered bout these here vestments gardless of how good they might be.

YOURS,

B. Ubberson

Chandler Ginning Co. Acquires New Plant

The Chandler (Arizona) Ginning Co. has taken over the Harris Cotton Co. plant, seven miles south of Chandler on the Tucson highway.

Jack Harris, who acquired that gin in 1956, is now concentrating his activities in the vicinity of Dateland, Yuma County.

W. C. Neely is president and Saul Johnson is general manager of the Chandler concern which takes over the buildings, equipment and site. Other Chandler Ginning Co. plants are at Chandler, Higley, Queen Creek and Gilbert.

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MINOR S. GRAY

• Delta-Pine Land Co. Names President

MINOR S. GRAY has been named president of the Delta & Pine Land Co., Scott, Miss., originators and producers of world-famous cotton varieties.

Gray was director of the production department for eight years and executive vice-president in charge of operations for one year before becoming president. B. M. Nunnery, formerly planting division manager, has been appointed to succeed Gray as production director.

W. F. Stout, former treasurer, has been elected executive vice-president and chairman of the finance committee. John Daniel, already a director and secretary of the company, replaces Stout as treasurer.

Gray was born in Marshall County, Miss. Before joining Delta & Pine in 1931 as supervisor of mechanized farming, he was associated with Chism Brothers and John B. McKee of Friars Point, Miss.

Delta & Pine Land Co. cottonseed varieties include Deltapine 15, improved Fox 4 and the new Deltapine Smooth Leaf. The company also produces Delta-Pine-grown Bluebonnet 50 seed rice and Keystone Hybrid Corn.

• Continental Gin Co. Plans Expansion

A LONG-RANGE program of plant expansion and continuing development of sales and service facilities to launch "our next 127 years of leadership in the gin industry" was announced by E. H. Brooks, president of Continental Gin Co.

In a statement announcing the program, Brooks said:

"First stage of Continental Gin Co.'s expansion and modernization program are the improvements we are making at our Prattville, Ala., plant.

"Major improvements already under way at Prattville include construction of new buildings for gin machinery assembly and enlargement of existing facilities.

"Additional modern heavy-duty machinery is being installed in the Prattville plate fabricating shop, foundry, and machine shop, to expedite and increase production. Personnel is also being substantially augmented.

"In the light of the demands by the

spinning industry for cottons of superior spinning quality, increased emphasis will be placed on research in this area.

"These major improvements will be carried forward under the direction of the same management team which has directed the company's operations in years past. Basic policies that have made the name 'Continental' synonymous with integrity and quality will continue to be followed.

"During its more than a century and a quarter of service to the cotton industry, Continental Gin Co. has pioneered many innovations and improvements in cotton gin machinery that have become standards for the entire industry."

Supplementing the company's expanded gin machinery manufacturing facilities at the Prattville plant are its re-

cently improved Dallas, Texas, facilities. Repair depots are maintained in Lubbock and Harlingen, Texas; Tulare, Calif.; Memphis, Atlanta, and Phoenix, Ariz.

Sales and service facilities are located throughout the Cotton Belt, with agents in 21 foreign cotton growing countries.

Big Spring Gin Elects

Ross Hill will serve the Big Spring Cooperative Gin and Supply Co. at Big Spring, Texas, as president for the coming season.

He will be assisted by the following officers and directors: Ellis Iden, vice-president; Alvin Bates, secretary; B. M. Newton, H. E. Tubb, Ralph Neill and W. H. Forrest. Paul Bishop is the gin manager.

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- Aug. 10—National Soybean Processors' Association annual convention. Sheraton-Jefferson Hotel, St. Louis. R. G. Houghtlin, 3818 Board of Trade Building, Chicago, president.
- August 11-12—American Soybean Association annual convention. Sheraton-Jefferson Hotel, St. Louis. George M. Strayer, Hudson, Iowa, executive vice-president.
- Sept. 28-30—American Oil Chemists' Society fall meeting. Statler Hilton Hotel, Los Angeles. Lucy R. Hawkins, 35 E. Wacker Drive, Chicago, secretary.

1960

- Jan. 14-15—Beltwide Cotton Produc-

tion-Mechanization Conference. Peabody Hotel, Memphis. For information, write Claude L. Welch, National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis 12.

- Feb. 5 — Oklahoma Cotton Ginner's Association and Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers' Association joint convention at the Skirvin Hotel, Oklahoma City. Mrs. Roberta Reubell, secretary, 307 Bettes Bldg., Oklahoma City 8.
- Feb. 8-9—National Cotton Council annual meeting. Statler Hilton Hotel, Dallas. For information, write Wm. Rhea Blake, executive vice-president, National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis 12.
- March 7-9—Arkansas-Missouri Cotton Ginner's Association annual convention. Memphis, Tenn. (In conjunction with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit at Mid-south Fairgrounds.) W. Kemper Bruton, Blytheville, Ark., executive vice-president.
- March 7-9—Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit. Midsouth Fairgrounds, Memphis. Sponsored by Arkansas-Missouri, Tennessee and Louisiana-Mississippi Cotton Ginner's Associations. For information, write W. Kemper Bruton, Blytheville, Ark.
- April 3-4-5—Texas Cotton Ginner's Association annual convention. State Fair of Texas grounds in Dallas. For information, write Edward H. Bush, executive vice-president, P. O. Box 7665, Dallas 26.
- April 4-5—Valley Oilseed Processors' Association annual convention. Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss. C. E. Garner, 401 Exchange Building, Memphis, secretary.
- April 4-6 — American Oil Chemists' Society spring meeting. Baker Hotel, Dallas. Society headquarters 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago.
- April 7-9 — American Cotton Manufacturers' Institute annual meeting. American Hotel, Bal Harbour, Fla. For information, write ACMI, 1501 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N.C.
- May 2-3—American Cotton Congress. Texas A&M College, College Station, Texas. For information, write Burris C. Jackson, general chairman, Hillsboro, Texas.
- May 5-6 — National Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Association convention at Atlanta-Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. John H. Todd, executive vice-president, P. O. Box 23, Memphis 1, Tenn.
- May 16-17 — National Cottonseed Products Association annual convention. Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans. John F. Moloney, P. O. Box 5736, Memphis, secretary-treasurer.
- May 31-June 2—Eleventh annual Cotton Research Clinic, Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N.C. For information write George Wells, public relations representative, National Cotton Council, Ring Building, Room 502, 1200-18th St., N.W., Washington 6.
- June 12-15—National Plant Food Institute annual meeting. The Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. Institute headquarters 1700 K Street, NW, Washington.
- October 17-19 — American Oil Chemists' Society fall meeting. The New Yorker Hotel, New York City. Society headquarters 25 East Wacker Drive, Chicago.

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Picking & Ginning For Quality

(Continued from Page 7)

faster, machines do a better job of picking, and there is less big trash in the cotton after defoliation, but most of us realize that premature defoliation can easily cut our yields and cause our grades and staples to suffer by harvesting immature fibers. On the other hand, if the cotton is allowed to open and defoliate by natural processes, there is a possibility of early freezes on green bolls and a loss of cotton in grade and on the ground while the farmer is waiting for the normal opening before putting his machines in the field.

I would say that there should be no set date for chemical defoliation of cotton; but if cotton is to be defoliated, the farmer should wait until the plant is void of green growing leaves and at a time that he feels that the great majority of the green bolls will completely mature.

Machines should not enter the fields until over 50 percent of the cotton is open. The cotton should be completely harvested in two pickings with the machine. Mechanical cotton pickers should never be used when the cotton is damp from dew or rain. Competent personnel should always be on hand to start the machines in the morning and stop them when conditions cause the cotton to get damp in late afternoon or evening.

Water used on the spindles must be at a minimum; use only enough to keep the spindles clean of cotton and green stain coming from the plants and green bolls.

Machines have many moving parts and must be greased and oiled. Good house-keeping is a "must" and the interior of the picker heads should be cleaned often to prevent water, oil, and grease damage to the seed cotton. The head can be cleaned several times daily with a hose. Often the cotton which builds up around the base of the spindle should be removed with a sharp hooked knife.

One of the greatest improvements in the later mechanical pickers, has been the addition of screens and bars in the picker head doors and rear ends to throw out, by centrifugal force, some of the trash before it enters the picker basket. Many farmers with older pickers have added these features which have greatly aided in the picking of cleaner cotton.

Fans on present day pickers have been enlarged, speeded up, and in some cases doubled, to make for better suction and less choke-ups and bending of bars, but in making more suction, the fans also sweep more dirt and trash into the basket and tend to elongate the cotton lock.

Pickers with elevating systems or combination elevating and fan systems, usually deliver cleaner and less-machined cotton to the basket.

In dumping cotton into trailers, it is always best to put cotton into several trailers, so that the sun will have a better chance to dry some of the cotton. This is much better than laying one dump on top of the other in a short time.

Cotton picking and ginning in recent years have become a "rat race." This has been caused largely by the advent of the mechanical picker. The speed of harvest, caused by the addition of more machines yearly, has been accelerated and the time of harvest has speeded each year.

- Store on Farm — To ease the gin bottleneck and to gin for quality, the farm-

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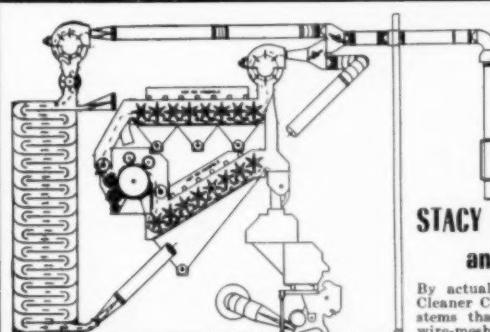
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Note the hot air on the cleaners is blown through the cotton by a series of nozzles (similar to the air blast nozzles on a gin stand), forcing the dirt, leaf trash and stems through the screens. Cleaners made in any number of cylinders to meet local conditions.

STACY Cotton Drying, Cleaning and Extracting System

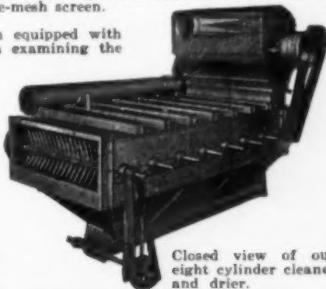
By actual laboratory test Stacy Spider Arm Cleaner Cylinders expel more motes, trash and stems than any other type of cleaner using wire-mesh screen.

During the past year many Stacy Cleaners have been equipped with Grid Bars instead of screens with amazing results. In examining the trash we found full cotton leaves, and practically all of the stems, sticks and trash were removed, most of which could not possibly have passed through a wire-mesh screen.

These Grid Bars are available for all Stacy Cleaners now in the field. The more leaf trash left in the cotton entering the gin stands, the greater the loss of lint at the lint cleaners, as the cotton fibres adhere to each particle of trash and are thrown off.

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er must consider the storage of seed cotton on the farm. There are usually ample storage sheds, tractor sheds, and old barns that work out fine for the storage of cotton. It is mandatory that only dry cotton be stored, that is, cotton picked during the hot dry part of each day.

First-picked cotton and cotton picked late in the afternoon should be ginned and this cotton will keep the gin running to capacity. Cotton can be sucked off the trailers into storage with an electric motor-fan combination that is a simple rig and can be deflected to any part of the storage room with pipe and elbows.

In some cases, where the gin is close by, stored cotton can be pushed or pulled to the gin by fans. Where this condition does not exist, four men can generally keep a 3-90 gin running to capacity by hand loading the trailers. It should be remembered, that each handling of cotton may decrease the quality.

Storage of cotton will not make you money, but the ease of ginning and the grade will be improved to a point that it will pay for putting the seed cotton in storage. Of course, it also gives rest to the weary and prolongs the gin season, and gets more efficient quality ginning out of the gin crew and an expensive gin plant.

The ginner, like the cook, must take the good clean dry cotton, as delivered by the farmer, and do his best to maintain the character and quality of the cotton as he goes about his business of separating the seed from the fiber and packaging the lint. He must feed the cotton evenly for good drying and effective cleaning. Cleaning machinery should not be choked and hot air should be added for drying, as an aid to cleaning, at rates which will cause the cotton to be ginned with the correct amount of moisture.

Cotton has been ruined by excessive drying caused by too much heat at one stage or holding the cotton too long in one heated machine.

Above all we need to take the rush out of the ginning process so that we can maintain loose even seedrolls and allow each machine to do the work intended without overcrowding.

Cotton harvesting and cotton ginning seem to be following the same path as the automobile industry as we see more horsepower "king size machines," and more gadgets added to our harvesting and ginning machinery each year. I remember, after the war, that we were proud to turn out one bale per hour per gin stand. Now we see stands capable of turning out six and seven bales per hour per stand.

We do not want to return to "the good old days," but I feel that we would do well on the farms to concentrate on producing quality cotton, along with yield per acre, and, in the gins, concentrate on the ginning and wrapping of quality cotton. Let's quit bragging on the number of bales harvested and set out on any gin platform during any one day.

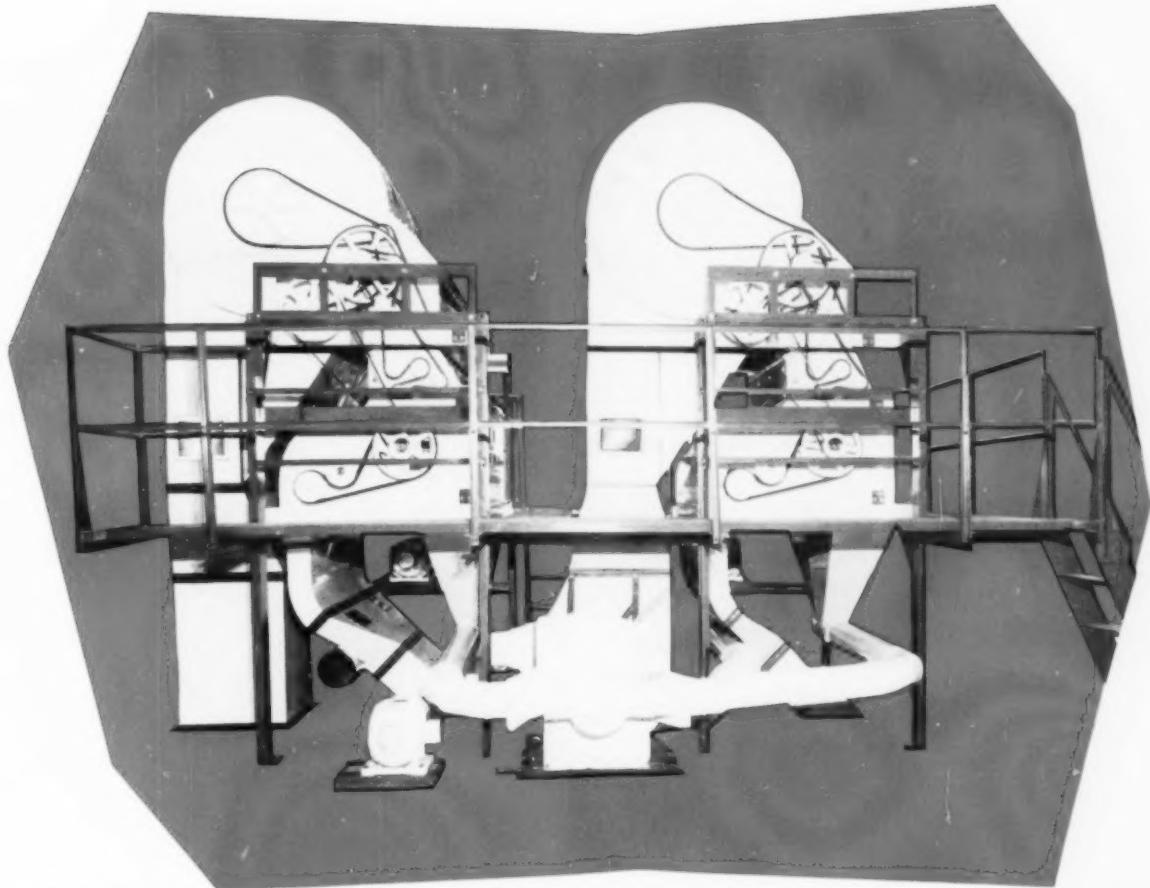
United Arab Republic Buys Soybean, Cottonseed Oil

USDA has announced issuance of a purchase authorization under Title I of P.L. 480, to the government of the United Arab Republic to finance the purchase of up to \$3,200,000 worth of soybean oil and/or cottonseed oil in bulk.

What a Combination

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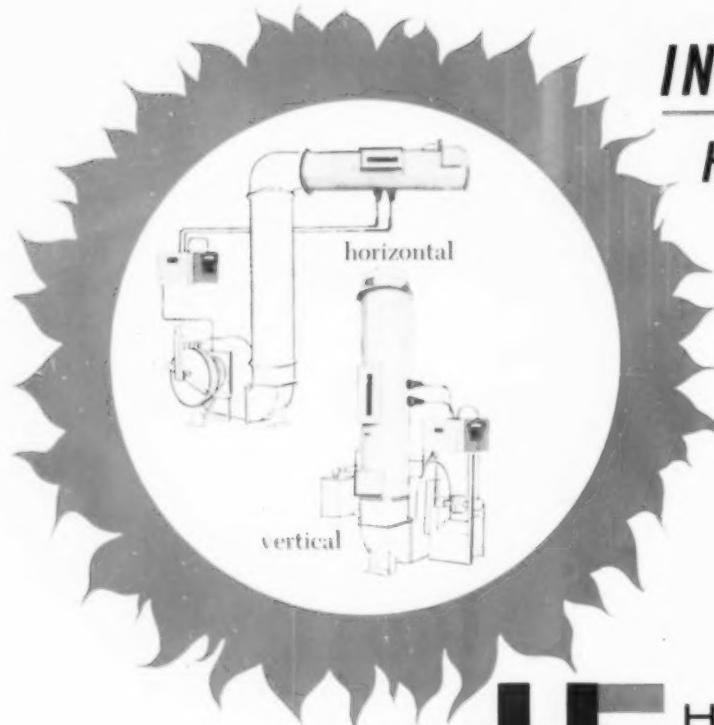
any other cleaner with a minimum of installation time and installation cost.

Progressive ginners have been quick to see the advantages of "tandem" cleaning for their customers. The result? Improved grades and higher prices for the grower; greater volume and profit for the ginner.

Meet competition this sure, sensible way without waiting another season! Call us today for details!

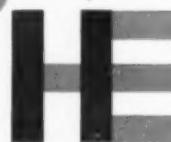
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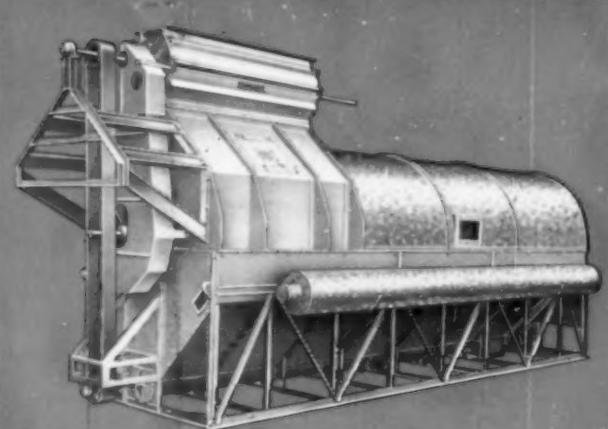
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